The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Nation-Wide Battle Over the Pay-Envelop

"HERE WE STAND like the Greeks at Thermopylæ.

"We refuse to budge.

"The American Federation of Labor will not stand a reduction of wages, and we are going to oppose it with all our might and vigor."

So declares William Green, the Federation's president.

But equally blunt is the declaration of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, representing the opposite view-point:

"There is now no longer any valid excuse for delaying the process of scaling down wage payments after the radical and permanent changes that have occurred since the industrial depression first became pronounced and world-wide."

Thus the sharp clash of opinion, which has been heard ever since the stock-market crash of 1929, hits a shriller note as the debate grows hotter.

Wages must stay up to bring back prosperity, shouts one group, and it cites strong arguments to back its claims.

Wages must come down, also to bring back prosperity, roars another group, supporting its assertions with effective points.

Louder grows the uproar over one of the most vexatious questions the country has ever faced.

Six million persons are out of work, says Mr. Green, and an average of four persons are dependent upon each. Forty million others have jobs, but are fearful of losing them, and are clinging to their funds, he adds. But if they felt secure, their enormous purchasing power would be released to relieve the depression. Mr. Green has appealed to President Hoover to call an industrial conference to plan a remedy for present conditions. Speaking in New York City, he said, as quoted in the press:

"The situation is more serious now than it appears on the surface, and for some reason those in authority refuse to act.

"In the name of God, are we to sit still and do nothing? There are those who think that a reduction of wages is necessary, and that it is time to lower the standard of living among working men and women.

"Well, the American Federation of Labor has challenged that sort of economic philosophy. It has stood like a stone wall against the demands of employers that wages be reduced.

"Is there any reason why the millions of working men and women should make an additional sacrifice which would be required by a horizontal reduction in their earnings? Have we not suffered enough? Shall we cut the wages of those few of us left who have work?

"Where are the social minds of the employers of the nation? Are they going to drag down the standards of living built up by the workers?

"This subject is not debatable with the American Federation of Labor. We are not even open-minded about it. Our minds are closed because we have thought it over thoroughly and constructively. The employers would destroy their own market, but we will save it.

"Here we stand like the Greeks at Thermopylæ."

Later in the speech the labor leader declared:

"I can't understand why millions should be appropriated in war, and yet at a time like this, more dangerous and even more menacing to the institutions of our country than war, there should be any hesitancy on the part of the Government to appropriate money for constructive enterprises to provide millions of unemployed with work."

The Siamese Twins

—Talburt in the Washington "News."

AND from the same platform Senator Robert F. Wagner drove home this point:

"An employer of labor or a captain of industry can to-day be guilty of no more violent act of industrial sabotage than by instituting a policy of wage deflation.

"To resist wage reduction is to-day one of the foremost duties of employer and worker alike."

Going even further than that, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, makes the statement that wages should be increased. As the papers quote him:

"Wages in America are generally conceded to be on a higher level than elsewhere, but the average industrial wage throughout the country is no more than $25 per week.

"If we were to raise those incomes from $25 to $35 a week, it would stimulate activity and increase our purchasing power by 30 per cent.

"The question is not one of only maintaining wages. I think it is more important that wages be increased."

BEFORE quoting the arguments of those who contend that wage reductions are necessary for the return of prosperity, it may be well to notice other phases of the situation which have given the country a flurry.

One of these came when Secretary of Commerce Lamont "exprest the view that wage cuts are necessary in some corporations, due to the lengthened depression."

In many quarters his letter was interpreted to mean that the Hoover Administration was changing the policy it adopted when it called industrial leaders into conference and obtained their pledges not to slash workers' pay. One New York paper carried the head-line "Hoover Abandons Plans to Maintain High Wage Scales."

But the next day, the Washington correspondents tell us, the White House issued a formal denial of any change of policy.

"No member of the Administration," said the statement, "has

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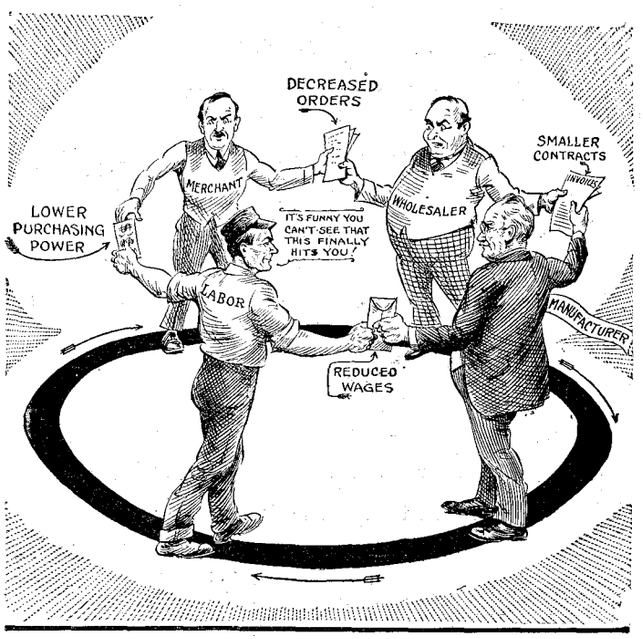

The Vicious Circle!

—Baer in "Labor" (Washington).

exprest the view or holds the view that the policy of the Administration in advocating maintenance of wages should be changed. It has not been changed."

On the same day, Secretary of Labor Doak told newspaper men that the Administration "has not and will not condone such wage cuts as have been made," and Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, we read, issued this blunt warning:

"Once we begin slashing our standard of living, then look out. Apart from strikes, the consumers' morale is the thing we have to defend.

"Let's make sure that the slack is taken up everywhere else before we take the last great thrust at the nation's buying power. It is the most serious thing we could do.

"That is our last trench, and if we are driven out of that there is hell to pay."

ANOTHER flurry in the wage situation came when it was reported that the United States Steel Corporation might slash wages at the directors' meeting on July 28 (discussed on page 44). It was said to be a test of the Administration's policy, and, accordingly, Washington was reported greatly relieved when the directors took no action on wages, altho reducing the dividend and announcing a proposed downward revision for salaried employees.

But even as this "crisis" was passed, another appeared on the horizon—the threat of a general strike by railway employees, if the need arises. Quoting J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Evening Sun:*

"Alarm over the possibility that a general wage-reduction movement would spread to the financially harassed railroads caused national representatives of twenty-two railway organizations to issue a warning that they would 'resist any such move with all the powers at their command.'"

ONLY 12 to 15 per cent. of the industries reporting to the Department of Labor thus far have reduced wages, it is estimated, according to the correspondents, whereas 92 per cent. of these industries made reductions in 1921.

"It is roughly estimated," says a dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal*, "that wage rates have been reduced about 5 per cent. during the period from November, 1929, to June, 1931, while the cost of living has been reduced by 15.7 per cent."

And now to hear the arguments for cutting wages. *The Journal of Commerce*, already quoted, reasons thus:

"The belief that wage payments could be maintained unaltered in the face of a universal industrial deflation of the kind that is now in progress has been badly shaken by the logic of events.

"So long as the industrialists believed that the fall in general prices and the disappearance of profits were only temporary manifestations, and that recovery would bring the country back to the level of prices from which it had slipt, there was some reason in trying to avoid wage reductions.

"There is now no longer any valid excuse for delaying the process of scaling down wage payments after the radical and permanent changes that have occurred since the industrial depression first became pronounced and world-wide. . . .

"The major argument employed by opponents of wage reductions has long since ceased to carry conviction to the doubtful. That is the assertion that high wages mean greater purchasing power and afford a basis for business recovery.

"The steady growth of unemployment and the systematic extension of part-time work, bringing with it a sharp contraction in the amount of purchasing power placed at the disposal of the working population of the country, has supplied a complete refutation of arguments of this sort.

"Another once popular argument used to forestall efforts to reduce wage payments has likewise ceased to be tenable. That is the contention that wages ought not to be made to bear the brunt of the losses due to depression while dividends continue to be paid and profits to be earned.

"Recent reports of corporations are making it evident that, in innumerable cases, losses have taken the place of profits, while reductions in dividends or omissions have become the order.

"Unless the wage-earner is content, therefore, to work part time or not at all, he can hardly hope to escape sharing in the general downward revision of industrial operating costs. Refusal to do so means a loss to himself as well as to industries that might otherwise be able to profitably employ him."

"THE theory that wages must be kept high in order to restore our prosperity is false and mischievous," asserts Robert D. Weston in *Barron's*, a financial weekly:

"Little as we may like the sound of 'cheap labor,' workmen are much better off with low wages than with none.

"More and more labor will be employed for low wages, and every man now out of employment who goes to work for low wages will become a buyer of goods. The markets will improve slowly till substantially all wage-earners are employed at low wages. Then we shall be well forward on the road leading back to prosperity.

"The supply of capital will finally begin to increase as it has increased in the past. As the supply of capital increases, the demand for labor will increase, and as the demand for labor increases, wages will rise."

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And Then When the Other Gets Well, What?

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

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Germany's Salvation Now "Up to Germany"

WHEN PRIME MINISTER Ramsay MacDonald said "We are very well pleased" with the results of the London Conference, some British papers wondered what there was to be pleased about.

One of them even remarked that while Chancellor Breuning came to London asking for bread, he went "back to Berlin with a few biscuit crums." And over here there has been newspaper talk of mountains bringing forth mice, and "foggy relief for the Reich."

But after all, there is a general feeling among our own editors that there was actual accomplishment at London, that "things moved forward," that undoubtedly the seven-Power conference, in President Hoover's words, "laid sound foundations for the establishment of stability in Germany." And now, observe a number of writers, "it's up to Germany."

The outcome of the German difficulties will depend, so it seems to a writer in the financial section of the New York *Times*, "on Germany's ability to take another notch in her financial belt, and climb out of her troubles by her own efforts." After all, it is pointed out that Germany is half a billion dollars to the good, what with the $400,000,000 that, but for Hoover, would have had to be paid on reparations this year, and the $100,000,000 credit from the central banks. For the present, remarks Frederic William Wile in the Washington *Evening Star*, "The U. S. A. will rest on its laurels; Germany now has the floor, and how!"

The proposals agreed on at London were practically the American plan which was submitted to the conference. They include renewal for three months from maturity of the $100,000,000 credit given Germany by the central banks; concerted measures for maintaining the volume of credits already extended to Germany; and the invitation to the world bank at Basel to set up "a committee of representatives, nominated by the governors of the central banks interested, to inquire into the immediate further credit needs of Germany and to study the possibilities of converting a portion of the short-term credits into long-term."

WHATEVER may be thought of the accomplishments of the London Conference as an emergency program, there is general belief that much remains to be done. To use the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch's* medical figure, "Until the fundamental trouble is reached, and a radical operation is performed, there can be no hope of a permanent cure." William Philip Simms, writing from London for the Scripps-Howard papers, finds several essential things which must be settled in future conferences:

"First, France and Germany must complete the understanding begun in Paris and continued here. This is fraught with immense but not impossible difficulties.

"Second, it has become all the more imperative that the international disarmament conference meet in February, and that it succeed. Failure now would spell disaster beside which that recently threatening the world was nothing.

"Third, revision of the whole question of war debts and reparations generally is regarded as an indispensable part of the scheme for world rehabilitation."

In addition to these moves, declares *The New Republic:*

"There must be a tangible and rapid approach to European economic union, which will encourage trade, make possible rising standards of living, and so increase exports and imports, together with national incomes, that the burden of past debts will be minimized."

In answer to the question, "What next?" the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* argues that the chief barrier in the pathway to prosperity Germany needs in order to pay all her obligations is "the closing of markets by high protective tariffs." Germany can not pay in gold, because she hasn't it, so she must pay in goods; therefore, continues the St. Louis daily, the nations trying to save Germany "must revise their tariffs and open the doors of international trade." And it is suggested that Mr. Hoover might "propose another great stroke for prosperity" by recommending the revision of "tariffs that are now closing markets."

"ALL the hens in the international political barnyard are clucking loudly in the neighborhood of the German nest," writes William Hard from Washington, for the Consolidated Press; "but the newspaper correspondents are having a bad time trying to find the eggs." Indeed, "after a month of heroic effort, the Germans have fewer nest eggs in the way of working capital than they had last spring." Mr. Hard's measure of Germany's position is the market value of the 1930 Young plan reparations bonds, which were sold in this country last year at 90, and have drifted lower, until they have fallen recently below 60.

There Doesn't Seem to Be Any End to It

—Ray in the Kansas City "Star."

It is well-nigh universally recognized now, continues this writer, "that the salvation of Germany is necessary for the salvation of capitalism itself in Central Europe." Mr. Hard explains that Germany has no conservative "small-investor" class, and that a large majority of the members of the German National Legislature support Socialism of one kind or another. So, "the bitter problem of the capitalistic world is to put new capital into an anticapitalistic country in order to change it into a contented procapitalistic member of ordinary international society." Either a radical or a reactionary government in Germany would be upsetting to the world's peace, while the present compromise government "can not move at all without foreign help."

And this is the final phase of the situation, as Mr. Hard sees it:

"Where can private investors be found so hardy and so adventurous as to imperil their personal money on a long-term chance of saving an anticapitalistic Germany to be an enduring pillar of the capitalistic system? London and Paris and Washington do not at present see them anywhere.

"The only remaining alternative is that the capitalistic governments themselves should guarantee the proposed indispensable long-term loans to Germany.

"That is the ultimate move on the board on which the Hoover debt move was the mere opener. Conviction accumulates that the rescue of Germany is wholly beyond private efforts. It requires the efforts of whole peoples as represented in governments that can spread and carry the risks."

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France Chills Disarmament Hopes

SHE CARRIES A LARGE CLUB, ready for instant use, this nervous lady in Europe.

It's a bit heavy for her to handle, interfering with her movements as she goes about her domestic tasks; but she clings to it, nevertheless, alert for any militaristic tramp who might pop over the fence to raid her pantry.

Particularly she fears the German raider who has bounded into her yard before.

All efforts to persuade France to whittle down that club of hers appear futile. Not unless all the neighbors promise to come to her rescue if she is attacked will she reduce her armament.

This reiteration of French policy is embodied—tho in less pictorial language—in a 7,000-word memorandum sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations almost seven months before the convening of the world disarmament conference at Geneva next February.

On that conference, readers hardly need be reminded, President Hoover is pinning hopes for speeding world economic recovery by easing the enormous burden of armament. His year's suspension of World War debts, as noted in our July 25 issue, is viewed as a strong argument for the reduction of money-gulping armies and navies.

But of what avail will that argument be at Geneva, in view of France's attitude? Editors everywhere are pondering the question.

YOU CAN GO YOUR WAY AND I'LL GO MINE / AU REVOIR
THE REST OF THE WORLD
UNLIMITED ARMAMENTS
WAR BUDGET
FRENCH NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAM
WORLD ECONOMIC UNITY

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A Good Time to Realize That We're All in the Same Boat

—Carlisle in the New York "Herald Tribune."

The French note drags up a mass of pessimistic comment. Rome, Geneva, and Washington are reported in the press to be somewhat downcast as a result of this blunt statement, tho not without hope that the conference will accomplish definite results. At least, as some editors point out, France has stated her position plainly well in advance of the conference, and the world can devote the intervening months to a study of how to surmount the obstacles presented.

"France throws another monkey-wrench into international machinery," asserts the Raleigh *News and Observer*, expressing the views of many American papers. Other editors, however, sympathize with her attitude, finding her fears perfectly understandable.

Turning to the French note itself, a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* from its Paris bureau tells us that—

"France makes it clear that at the world disarmament conference she will refuse flatly to accept any further limitation of or reduction of her military, naval or air forces unless her security and the sanctity of the existing European treaties are guaranteed by other Powers, presumably the United States and Great Britain.

"The armaments which France now possesses, and which she claims to have reduced considerably since the World War, represent, says the memorandum, 'the lowest point consistent with France's security in the present state of Europe and the world.'

"Unless 'mutual effective and prompt assistance' is guaranteed to any nation in danger of attack from its neighbors, the reduction of her armaments by France, the memorandum contends, would inevitably mean insecurity for her, 'and therefore insecurity for all.'

"For this reason France, before considering any actual disarmament, wants for herself, as well as for other countries, 'universal definite pledges of effective mutual assistance in case of aggression.'

"This means that France, true to her previous policy, once more relegates disarmament to third place, demanding settlement of the problems of security and arbitration first. It means also that she will agree to limit or reduce her armaments only if the great Powers of the world promise to fight with armed force any disturber of the status quo."

As for the reductions France says she already has made, the dispatch adds:

"The French Army in France, says the document, has been cut from 483,672 men in 1921 to 270,812 men at present. Of these, only 163,000 are said to be fully trained and prepared to go to war. In addition, there are 237,363 soldiers of the overseas army, which in 1921 counted 312,312 men.

"The total French naval tonnage, in commission and under construction, is stated as amounting on January 1, 1931, to 628,603 Washington tons, whereas before the World War it exceeded 750,000 tons."

IN this connection we are reminded that Germany, whose army is held down to 100,000 by the Treaty of Versailles, demands that other nations also reduce their armaments as stipulated by that pact.

"France has torpedoed the 1932 Geneva conference in much the same way as it disabled both the Washington and London conferences," is the flat statement of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Detroit *Free Press* adds that "as long as she persists in that intransigeant attitude there will be no disarmament in Europe." To quote still another critic, the New York *Evening Post* scores a point by remarking that "France asks for international confidence, but her position is an open denial of her own confidence in the League, the Locarno treaties, and the Kellogg pact."

But not all of the American comment is critical of France.

Invasion is the ghost which has haunted her for more than a hundred years, remarks the New York *Times*, "and her people can not be blamed for still fearing it." Likewise, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* finds it "easy to understand this point of view," and declares "there is no justice in the frequent assertion that France is aiming at the hegemony of Europe."

A hopeful view of the conference is taken by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which points out that "France has set up a bargaining basis from which any final achievement must be an improvement over present conditions," and "to expect more at present would be to expect too much." Reading on:

"By reminding other nations of some of the difficulties of the coming conference, France has gone far toward preventing any undue spirit of optimism from concealing those very difficulties. It would be just as well to realize that, after all, this is the first general armament reduction conference the world has ever seen. It is a start, not a completion. Meantime, the French attitude is clearly presented long enough in advance for statesmen to consider it in detail and at leisure, with a view to reconciling it with their own national policies."

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The American Prison Branded as a Criminal

OFF TO PRISON GOES JAMES J. OFFENDER to serve the term prescribed for his offense, say five to seven years.

"That ought to teach him a lesson," remarks Mr. Average Man, reading about it in his newspaper, and perhaps he mumbles something about "society protecting itself" and "reforming the criminal."

But when James arrives at the "big house" and is swallowed up in the gray company of grim men who have no names but only numbers, he finds himself caught in a horrible trap—horrible beyond any intent of society—a trap whose strongest bars are those of official stupidity and public indifference.

James—he is now No. 115,321—is locked in a cell—a steel cage somewhat larger than a grave, but just about big enough for one man. But there are two other men in it. Double-deck bunks are their beds. Then No. 115,321, being a newcomer, sleeps on a mattress on the floor. All along the cell tier other men are penned in by twos and threes. There is not enough fresh air for half their number. The place reeks. Vermin infest the walls. The building—it may be more than a hundred years old—is dark and damp. Many of the prisoners get rheumatism.

But in the morning, if he is lucky, No. 115,321 gets out of that cell and is given some sort of job, in the prison yard or factory. But if he isn't lucky, he stays in the cell for most of the twenty-four hours, with a couple of brief respites for exercise.

Herded into the dining-hall with hundreds of others, he learns about prison table etiquette. For instance:

"If you want bread, hold up your right hand; coffee or water, hold up your cup; meat, hold up your fork; soup, hold up your spoon; vegetables, hold up your knife. If you wish to speak to an officer about food or service, hold up your left hand."

BUT those rules are comparatively simple. There are dozens of others that No. 115,321 must observe. He is subject to punishment if not out of bed promptly, if not in bed promptly, if not at the cell door for the count, if out of place in shop or line, if his hair is not combed or his hands or face are dirty, if he puts his hands in his pockets, or grimaces, or stares at visitors, or if he talks in line, in school, at work, or to somebody in another cell.

These are only a few of the rules he must observe. And if he violates them he is subject to a number of penalties. First, he may lose his privileges, which include the right to write letters, to receive visitors, to smoke, to attend the prison movies, to have a light in his cell, to receive books and newspapers.

But there are far worse penalties. No. 115,321 may find himself locked in a dark, or semidark solitary-confinement cell, and kept there on a bread-and-water diet for two weeks, or even longer. Again, he may be shackled to the door of a cell. Even so he may consider himself lucky, if he knows that one American prison still uses the straitjacket occasionally, and eight use the strap on recalcitrant prisoners.

In such conditions as these—not so bad in some prisons, but in others even worse—No. 115,321 is expected to rebuild his character and emerge when his term is finished to become a worthy member of society.

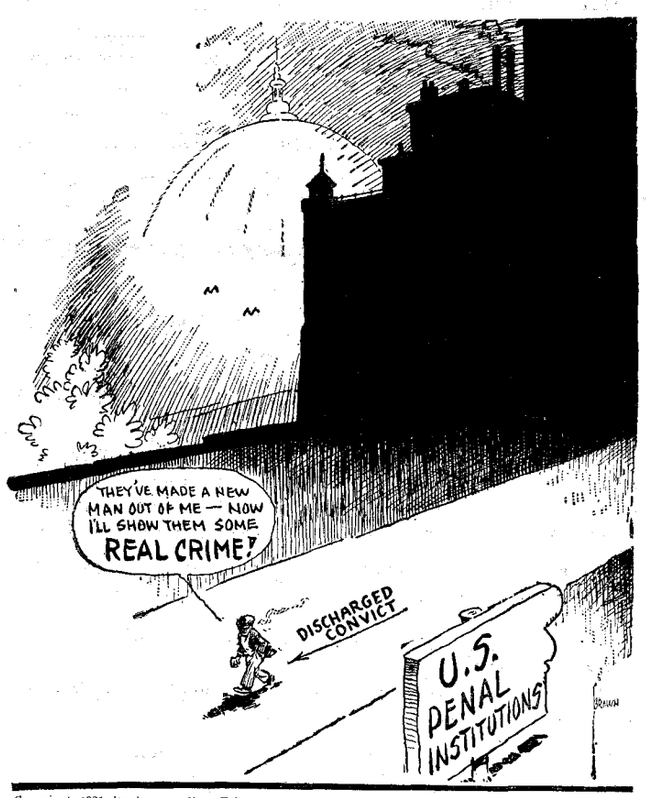
What chance has he?

The present prison system "does not reform the criminal" and "it does not protect society," declares President Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, from whose scorching report on "almost incredible" conditions the case of No. 115,321 is inferred as fairly typical.

Not only that, but "there is reason to believe that it contributes to the increase of crime by hardening the criminal." Again, the report declares:

"The prison has failed as an educational institution. No one claims that the men who are released are better equipped to accept an honest rôle in the world than they were before commitment.

"The prison has failed as a disciplinary institution.



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Reformed!
—Brown in the New York "Herald Tribune."

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About Done For
—Bell in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

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"The riots, the fires, the use of cruel and brutal measures of punishment, the persistent recurrence of murder within the prison, the presence of narcotics, the frequent atmosphere of hate and bitterness, are sufficient evidence."

THE report of the commission, of which George W. Wickersham is chairman, notes at the outset that there are more than 3,000 Federal and State prisons, reformatories, workhouses, prison farms, chain gangs, and county and city jails. Most of the prisons are overcrowded, we are told, the Federal institutions in 1930 being "overcrowded 65.9 per cent. more than capacity."

"We conclude," says the report, "that the present prison system is antiquated and inefficient," and—

"We are convinced that a new type of penal institution must be developed, one that is new in spirit, in method, and in objective.

"We consider it both unwise and unnecessary for the States to spend large sums of money in the construction of maximum security, congregate prisons of the Auburn, New York, type.

"Experience has amply demonstrated that only a small proportion of the prison population requires fortresslike buildings.

"With proper classification of the prison population, the present overcrowded conditions can be relieved by housing a large number of the inmates in simple and inexpensive buildings of the minimum and medium security type."

"In addition to the construction of modern prisons and the employment of well-paid, highly trained wardens and guards," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the commission submitted these recommendations to President Hoover for "the humanization" of the American penal system:

"1. Careful classification of prisoners upon their entrance, separating the psychological criminal from the much larger population of casual offenders, the latter to be housed in buildings which would allow greater freedom of action and living.

"2. Strict segregation of the insane, diseased, drug addicts, sex perverts, and feeble-minded in hospitals best adapted to their particular needs.

"3. Reorganization of prison discipline, under which brutal disciplinary measures would be forbidden by law.

"4. Abolition of the contract system for penal labor and the substitution in its place of the 'State use' system and the employment of prisoners on State public works. Some wages should be paid the prisoner to help him maintain his dependents and retain his self-respect.

"5. The establishment of an efficient educational system in all prisons.

"6. Greater use of indeterminate sentences and broadening of parole systems with, however, an organization for supervision of the prisoner who is out on parole.

"7. Broadening of probation methods so that no man may be sent to a penal institution until it is definitely determined that he is not a fit subject for probation."

BOTH praise and criticism greet the commission's report, tho a majority of observers seem to consider it a constructive step toward reform.

It is "a great and courageous document" to Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, as quoted in the press, but Thomas S. Rice of the New York State Crime Commission asserts that until a way is found to employ prisoners constructively and properly, talk of paying them wages is "piffle."

The major improvements suggested already have been made by the Government, says Sanford Bates, Director of Federal Prisons.

Turning to the editorial comment—

"America's prisons are America's shame," asserts *The Jersey Journal*, but the Washington *News*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, points out that—

"If the commission's recommendations are carried into effect we shall ultimately be rid of one of the most barbarous and futile products of human perversity, and shall be on the high road to curing a few criminals and protecting human society from their depredations"

Back to the Farm (Table)

A HOLE IN THE ECONOMIC TRAP sprung by the depression is being found by tens of thousands of Americans.

And they are pouring through it—away from the city and back to the farm.

For they have learned a bitter lesson while wearing out shoe leather in a vain, heartbreaking hunt for jobs: the domain of pavements, trolley-cars, corner drug-stores, and the movies is also the place where the economic blight strikes most viciously.

"The bread line and the free-soup kitchen," as *The Manufacturers Record* sums it up with forceful simplicity, "are not features of farm life."

And so "they are turning back to the soil from all walks of life," points out the Illinois Free Employment Office, "sure at least of a place to sleep, food, and a small salary. Some have been off the farm for twenty years."

In the South, the Southwest, and the Northwest the back-to-the-farm swing is said to be most pronounced.

"The trend is indicated in government records, which show that during 1930 a total of 1,392,000 persons left the towns and cities for the farm," writes Harold Winters, in a copyrighted article in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. "This is the largest movement in this direction since the Government first began assembling these statistics in 1922.

"At the same time, the movement from the farms to the cities has declined as consistently as its counter-movement has increased. In 1922 the exodus from the farms amounted to 1,120,000, the largest total of the period, while last year it aggregated only 151,000."

Thus it appears that the farmer, of whose economic plight we have been hearing so much, is actually a great deal better off than the thousands of city workers who have lost their jobs.

"The great industrial expansion that pulled thousands from the country to fill the gaps at workers' benches in towns has about simmered down to a routine job of producing more than the country can buy," asserts Stanley Andrews, editor of *The Arkansas Farmer*. "While machinery was replacing man-power in many manufacturing enterprises, it required man-power to make the machines. Now that the machines are made and the workers displaced, there are fewer jobs in town." Reading on:

"Conditions have been made worse by the depression, and the result of that is many of the country boys who used to work in town are trekking back to dad's farm or a piece of ground somewhere, knowing that they will probably not get very rich, but will have the three squares a day."

ANALYZING the trend to the farm, this publication tells us "it may be attributed in the main to three factors," thus:

"First, farm-land values now have reached a level attractive to purchasers, and money to finance such purchases is plentiful; second, farming is being placed more generally on a business basis, with prospects of satisfactory profit; third, the vicissitudes of urban life with the uncertain employment conditions have convinced many people that the normally regular food supply and economic independence of the farmer are to be preferred."

But another side of the picture is seen by the Washington *Post*, which makes this point:

"When the Farm Board is calling for smaller crops and the markets of the world are oversupplied with foodstuffs, an increase in the number of agricultural producers can not be viewed with enthusiasm."

But other observers view the trend as but temporary.

Mr. Winters tells us that it "need occasion no alarm as to the ultimate decentralization of our larger centers," for he believes "the movement will be reversed, or at least equalized, as industrial conditions improve."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

BUT the real bumper crop is the pedestrians.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

THE universe is expanding, say astronomers. Not this part of it.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

MAYBE war will end when Big Business discovers there is no profit in licking a customer.—*Birmingham News.*

BUT why are they called "peanut politicians"? Sufficient roasting will improve a peanut.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THIS is about the time of the year when the chap who was going to raise all his own vegetables needs farm relief.—*Judge.*

THIS town of Cwmystwyth in Wales looks like the hand we always draw in anagrams.—*American Lumberman.*

THERE are many things in world problems we can not understand, but we can see the press in depression.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

MR. BABSON'S chart says the bottom has been reached. The little thing has been peeking in our pockets.—*Fresno Republican.*

"GAMBLING in Nevada," we are told, "is strictly on the level." But as usual it is probably a pretty low level.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ASTRONOMERS find that the aurora borealis is not nearly so high as they suspected. The polar bears must be responsible.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

COL. AMOS W. W. WOODCOCK explains that he has decided to let the small violator harken to his conscience. You know—that thing that has the still voice.—*Boston Herald.*

THE optimist who used to make lemonade out of the lemons that were handed to him has been succeeded by the ball-player who makes shortcake out of the raspberries.—*American Lumberman.*

Our Sick Agriculture

—Shafer in the Cincinnati "Times-Star."

"FEW people understand the inner workings of the stock exchange," says an expert. No, most of us just fool around on the margins.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

AN Ohio butcher was recently held up and locked in his icebox by bandits. When released by the police, he was the coolest man in the room.—*The Humorist (London).*

AMERICANS drank 12,357,130 bags of coffee in the year ended June 30, and at some of the hotdog stands we suspect they also put in the bag.—*American Lumberman.*

EUROPE is worried over the slump in tourist travel from America. Europe should remember that when we haven't the money we can't come across.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SEVENTY cents of every dollar income of the U. S. goes for war purposes. Perhaps this is what makes a lot of our other governmental departments look like thirty cents.—*Thomaston Times.*

A NEW camera, so a science note tells us, can take 2,000 exposures in a second. A second, therefore, we judge, would be about the time required to take a fairly sizable beach crowd.—*Boston Herald.*

PROF. G. P. LESTRADE, of Pretoria University, condemns the South African natives' practise of paying in cattle for wives on the instalment plan. Nothing is more calculated to militate against the serenity of marital relations than the consciousness that there are still a few cows owing on the wife.—*Punch.*

LOOKS like Hoover is playing a return engagement of his meatless days.—*Thomaston Times.*

ROCKEFELLER puts dimes in circulation and Woolworth takes them out.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

AMONG the machines developed by man's aversion to work is the political machine.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

GIVE the Eighteenth Amendment time. Look how long the Ten Commandments have been trying.—*New Haven Register.*

NEVADA claims that she is merely making human nature legal. Now if somebody would only make it human.—*Arizona Producer.*

THE stock market has its ups and downs, but the thermometer sticks right around par.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Too many parents these days seem to be using the remote-control method in raising children.—*Thomaston Times.*

IF everybody works for a committee, that's Communism. If they work for a board of directors, that's Capitalism.—*Tucson Citizen.*

DROUGHT, heat, cutworms, hail, mortgages—wonder if General Sherman ever did any farming?—*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette and Republican.*

THE Federal Farm Board, with its 250,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, at least holds the world's record for holding the sack.—*San Diego Union.*

THERE are one and one-half drivers to every motor-car in the United States. The sad part is that the half driver is at the wheel most of the time.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that he has traveled over a thousand miles in a car for which he paid only £5 a month ago. He evidently knows how to drive a bargain.—*The Humorist.*

ILLINOIS meat dealers are advertising to make the public "sausage minded." Out here the public is already boloney minded.—*Arizona Producer.*

BERTRAND RUSSELL wants to send all writers of first novels to jail for six months. What's the use? That'll only give them leisure to write their second.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

SINCE the *Do-X* finally completed its journey, perhaps we may entertain the hope that the Muscle Shoals question will be settled during this same century.—*Thomaston Times.*

ALL those complimentary things the President of Germany has been saying about the President of the United States go to show that Hindenburg has quite a line in peace, too.—*Boston Herald.*

"THE question that confronts science," we read, "is how to obtain rain when and where it is required." The immediate problem that is worrying us is how to raise the wind.—*The Humorist.*

THE American theory seems to be that sturdy individualism will cure depression in this country, while a conference of world powers is necessary to cure depression anywhere else.—*San Diego Union.*

ANOTHER thing difficult for the lay mind to grasp—raising a bumper crop so that the Government can take a lot of it out of the market so that it won't interfere with the approaching bumper crop.—*Boston Herald.*

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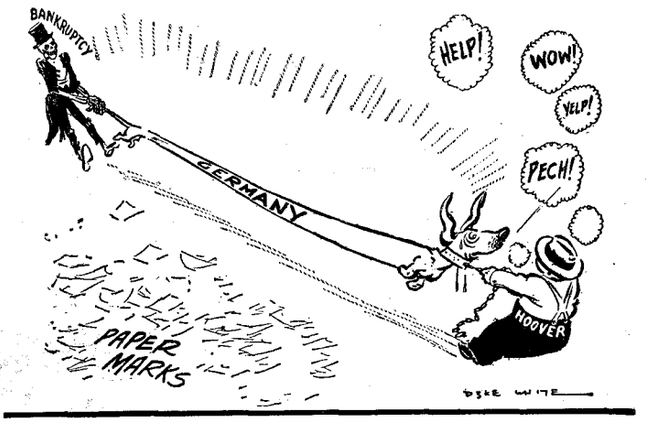
A Touching Affair

—"The Mail" (Birmingham).



The Great Moratorium Tug o' War

"Pull devil, pull Hoover."

—"The Daily Record" (Glasgow).

The Debt Trot

Uncle Sam: "This is a step President Monroe never dreamed of."

—"Le Carnet de la Semaine" (Paris).

Mr. Loangreen of U. S. A.

Elsa: "Ah, Mr. Hoover, are you to be only one year at my side?"

—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

More to Come

Mr. Hoover: "Gee-rusalem! I'll say there's a lot of damsels in distress hereabouts!"

—"The Daily Record" (Glasgow).

HOW THE MORATORIUM IDEA STRIKES EUROPEAN CARTOONISTS

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Chile Cured of Dictatorship

THE DICTATOR "RACKET" in Chile has been cleaned out after four years of experiment.

The fires of revolt smoldering in Chile for nearly a year flared up with the running away of former Dictator President Col. Carlos Ibanez, who ruled the country with an iron hand since his election in July, 1927.

His attempt to be as good as Mussolini in Italy and the late Primo de Rivera in Spain, by dominating the Army, the Navy, and civil government, has resulted in failure and his flight to a safe spot in Argentina.

The coup d'état by which he became master of Chile, completed the transformation, we are told, of Ibanez from military man to statesman. But it would seem that what Chile really needed was a businesslike administration—more at this time of its history than any other. This was a task beyond Ibanez, apparently, altho he is credited with having done his best to dispel depression. A Santiago (Chile) United Press dispatch calls attention to the fact that:

"Chile, long regarded as the most prosperous, progressive, and stable country of South America, recently has faced extraordinary economic difficulties arising from low prices of nitrates and copper, two products which form the greater part of the exports, and are the republic's principal sources of income.

"Drastic reductions in administration expenditures were started almost a year ago in an effort to balance the budget.

"Despite every effort by President Ibanez, the Government was forced to announce what amounted to a virtual suspension of payments on interest and amortization on Chile's foreign obligations.

"Failure of the Lucerne, Switzerland, conference between synthetic and Chilean nitrate producers added to the financial problems of the Government."

FOLLOWING the hurried departure of President Ibanez, Vice-President Don Pedro Opazo Letelier assumed the office of Acting President of the Republic, with the title of Vice-President, but as press dispatches inform us, he soon resigned, and Juan Esteban Montero became the third man to head the country's government within the space of about twenty-four hours. The greeting given the downfall of the dictatorship is pictured by a United Press Santiago correspondent as follows:

"Celebrating crowds filled the streets of this capital city of almost 600,000 inhabitants throughout the afternoon and evening.

"Carabineers (State police) fired into an unruly crowd which had attempted to storm the Carabineers' Club in Santo Domingo Street, and several volleys of shots were exchanged. A ten-year-old girl was killed.

"The wildest scenes in Santiago's history occurred on the main avenue, Alameda de las Delicias, where scores of persons rode on the tops of street-cars, shouting, waving flags, and embracing one another.

"Students were among the leaders of the celebration. One of the largest parades was led by 200 girls, who marched down the Calle Ahumada.

"News from the provinces was meager, but indicated a nation-wide spirit of celebration. At Concepcion there was some fighting in the streets, chiefly before the plant of the newspaper *El Sol*, where about 10,000 persons gathered to hear the news."

Wide World photograph

Ousted

Chile's Dictator President, Carlos Ibanez, whose "iron hand" apparently lost its metal.

BUT after two days' celebration, we learn, the cry of "*a trabajo*" [to work] rang throughout the republic as the Chileans settled down to normal. Premier Esteban Montero, who is Acting President, asked his fellow citizens to return to their customary tasks, saying:

"Liberty has been secured. Chileans as a people now are in power. For that reason we should put a united effort behind the solving of the problems of the hour, which need the fullest cooperation."

Notable among those listening to him, we read in an Associated Press dispatch from Santiago, were fifty girl students, and—

"They directed traffic down-town, helping out men students, professional men, and other intellectuals who had been acting for the *carabineros* [State police].

"The *carabineros* have not been allowed out of barracks since President Carlos Ibanez resigned, altho several companies drest in different uniforms ventured out of Santiago to-day to parade to a cemetery and bury three *carabineros* killed in the recent disturbances.

"All was peaceful, with students in charge of police duty, assisted by cavalry patrols. Stores and offices were opened, and street-cars and buses were running as the tension was relieved."

A POLL by cable of the South American press, taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST, reveals the Valparaiso *Union* as stressing the fact that "an atmosphere of peace will be necessary for the new Government so that it may dedicate itself tranquilly to a solution of problems of the day, especially the tremendous financial and economic crisis." As to the unanimous approval of the new order, this daily remarks:

"The collective aspirations of the people have been satisfied by political occurrences. The civil government, which reflects general opinion, will solve, with the assistance of the latter, the great problems of the moment.

"General sentiment was satisfied, Sunday, with the resignation of President Ibanez. With the transmission of the Vice-Presidency to Juan Esteban Montero, the culmination of our desires was reached. The change of régime, effected in twenty-four hours, affirmed in every way our collective sentiments."

A piquant note attaches to the cabled comment to THE LITERARY DIGEST of the Santiago *Mercurio*, a newspaper owned by Agustin Edwards, Chilean millionaire, who was once deported by former President Ibanez as a Communist. We read:

"Civic victory is always placed between two grave hours—one which precedes victory and one which follows it.

"While the dangers of the hour which comes before victory are known dangers, those which fill the hour following victory are invisible and attack our triumph like wild animals.

"Because of this, we should speak clearly concerning each one of the two hours. Every one should recognize his responsibilities. We have triumphed, fighting for civic liberties and constitutional rights. It is indispensable that we all work within

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strict constitutionality. We have abandoned the unconstitutional atmosphere repugnant to citizens.

"We should enter without delay on the constitutional path—the only one which can return us rapidly to normality. We must have faith that everything can be accomplished by democracy when it is supported by full public opinion."

In Argentina, where Mr. Ibanez has taken refuge, *La Razon* of Buenos Aires remarks:

"Chile had suffered from a succession of violent political conflicts when President Ibanez instituted a 'strong' policy which could end only in one way. The fallen President found himself requested by the entire people to resign.

"It is a result that surprized no one except Ibanez himself, who apparently felt that his position was secure until the very moment of his fall. It is to be hoped that Chile soon will find the road to rehabilitation."

Another Buenos Aires daily, the Conservative *Nacion*, declares that recent events in Chile have not taken the world by surprize because—

"Altho Chilean official propaganda pictured the country as living under a constitutional government accompanied by public tranquillity, it was generally known that the situation for some time had bordered on a crisis. In effect, the institutional régime bore only the outward appearance of such.

"The legislative chambers, composed of men enjoying Presidential sanction, were known ironically as 'the synthetic Congress,' by way of defining their artificial character as Chileans would define synthetic nitrate.

"Chile's armed forces in 1924 were less than 30,000 men, whereas, according to the League of Nations' year-book, the Chilean militia at present numbers more than 70,000, whose annual up-keep totals a cost of $50,000,000.

"If this military expenditure by Chile was necessitated by the urgency of assuring internal order, it also indicated the debility of an arbitrary system which at the same time carried the country to the point of economic exhaustion.

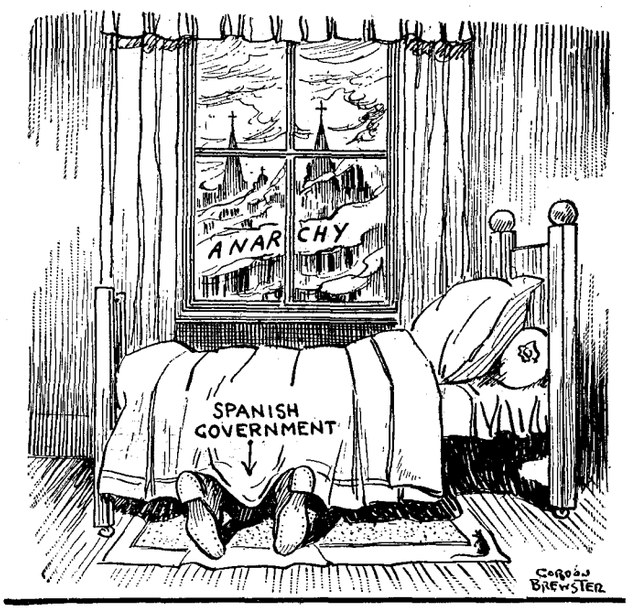
"In 1925 the Chilean debt reached $125,000,000, and it is now $500,000,000. The deposed régime was ended by asphyxia.

"It is to be hoped that Chile's return to civil government will be accompanied by the necessary energy to regain her equilibrium and allow the country once more to be governed democratically and wisely."

The change of administration in Chile, says Manuel Abad in the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Brasil*, is "another demonstration of the political culture rapidly being acquired by South American nations." This editor praises the Ibanez administration for its achievement with Peru in settling the long-standing Tacna-Arica dispute, but he feels, at the same time, that the Presidential change should effect an advancement of the Chilean people.

On the other hand, the cabled poll of The Literary Digest shows that the Bogota *Espectador* thinks the grave problems facing Chile will not disappear or even diminish with the fall of the dictatorship, but it adds hopefully:

"We may now be assured that with the advent of popular solidarity, prosperity will be restored eventually, together with the elimination of outraged civic rights. Ex-President Ibanez may be considered as a typical example of a well-intentioned dictator."



Cold Feet

—"Weekly Independent" (Dublin).

Spain's Rocky Republican Road

"SPAIN IS ON TOP OF A VOLCANO" is the fiery cry of some Barcelona labor editors, alleging that the Spanish Provisional Government consists of "known servants of foreign capitalism," and they issue the defi:

"We will do nothing to avoid an eruption, because we know the bourgeoisie plans an offensive against the syndicalists."

But if the obstreperous Laborites in Spain will "do nothing" to save the Republic, they are confronted with the unanimous decision of the Government to use all its powers in suppressing "further development of plans intended to disorganize the economic life of Spain through the unjustified provocation of social conflicts."

This resolute declaration was made just a week before the Provisional Government of President Niceto Alcala Zamora presented its resignation to the Constitutional Assembly, whose business it is to select a Chief Executive and Premier. A Madrid United Press dispatch relates:

"The resignation was presented after Alcala Zamora had delivered a fervent oration tracing the achievements of the provisional régime which sprang up after the overthrow of the monarchy last April.

"The greatest achievement, he said, was creation of a civil power without domination by the Army or by clerical factions.

"Alcala Zamora announced that if the Assembly elected him to the leadership again he would continue with exactly the same Cabinet ministers altho one or two of the ministers' have indicated a desire to resign.

"Several party caucuses agreed to vote confidence in Alcala Zamora, and the Cabinet probably will continue in office without change until the Assembly's work of drawing up a Republican constitution is completed."

An interesting event at this session of the Assembly, it appears, was the swearing in of Count Romanones as Deputy from Guadalajara. One of Spain's most prominent monarchists, this veteran of the old days occupied a seat directly in front of the Cabinet benches. And he is reported to have said afterwards, that for a time he would act only as "a spectator."

This famous Spanish leader has this to say about Spain's Republic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris):

"The economic upset in Spain is not after all a menace, but, unhappily, very much a reality—and has been for some years past. It had shown itself in the fall of the peseta and of public securities, in unemployment, and in the general stagnation of business.

"This bad state of things was made worse by the revolution and the excesses of May 10 and 11. It is often said that money is afraid. It is not money that is afraid, but credit, which is the breath of life of business and the moving force of all economic activity.

"Credit has one basis, namely, confidence. It is credit that disappears and not money, when confidence is lacking, and credit only comes back when confidence comes back. And first of all confidence depends on the belief maintained in a government."

If the present Government can lift Spain out of its economic morass, Count Romanones maintains, and can inspire national unity of effort, then it is saved.

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Africa's First Ocean-to-Ocean Railway

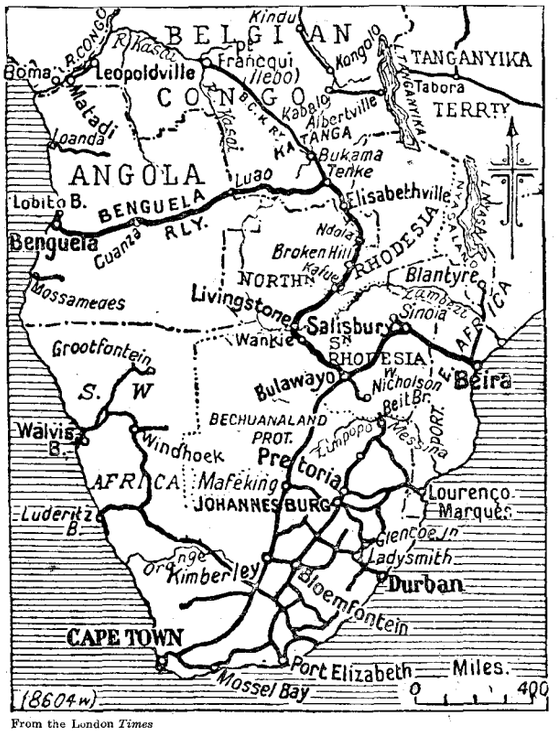
THE FIRST TRAIN TO CROSS AFRICA from ocean to ocean left Lobito, on the west coast, early in July, and ran to Beira, on the east coast, a distance of 2,949 miles.

It was the first time in the history of railway development in Africa that a through train was run from ocean to ocean. This train, it is noted, traversed in turn Portuguese, Belgian, British, and again Portuguese territory.

But the whole enterprise is predominantly British, claims the London *Times*, and will always be associated with the names of two men, Cecil Rhodes and Sir Robert Williams. A correspondent of this newspaper advises us further:

"It was by the decision of Cecil Rhodes that Beira became the port for Rhodesia; it was Williams who, having convinced himself of the mineral wealth of Katanga, determined that it should have a direct outlet to the sea by the shortest route—namely, to the west coast through Angola.

"That project has now been realized; moreover, since its inception the highly mineralized belt of country has been found to extend south from Katanga into Northern Rhodesia, and the Lobito Bay route will thus serve the very rich mines now being developed in British territory."



From the London *Times*

A Railway Taps Africa's Copper Heart

From Lobito, on the west coast of Africa, to Beira, on the east—2,949 miles—the first ocean-to-ocean African train opens a new chapter in African railroading.

EDITORIALLY *The Times* calls our attention to the fact that a remarkable change has come over this land in a single generation, and it goes on:

"As diamonds drew the railway from the Cape to Kimberley, and as gold drew the railway on to the Rand, so copper has drawn the railway to the heart of South Central Africa.

"Katanga, but yesterday a thousand miles from anywhere, almost unknown to the white man, is now the most highly developed province of the Belgian Congo.

"It has a considerable white population; its mines have already exported copper to the value of $260,000,000; and in Elisabethville it has an attractive capital which at the moment is indulging in its first International Exhibition.

"It was Livingstone who first kept open the road to the north, and it was the reading of entries in Livingstone's journal that guided Williams, as he has himself said, to his discovery of the immense mineral wealth along the Congo-Zambezi divide.

"Williams was an early associate of Cecil Rhodes, and an ardent believer in the Cape-to-Cairo railway scheme.

"But neither he nor Rhodes was foolish enough to suppose that a railway from the Cape to Cairo was an economic proposition in itself.

"The Cape-to-Cairo line was meant as a backbone from which ribs would extend on either side.

"Two years before his death, Rhodes wrote: 'The junctions to the east and west coasts, which will occur in the future, will be outlets for the traffic obtained along the route of the line as it passes through the center of Africa.'

"That was written in 1900, the year in which Williams got his first mineral concession in Katanga. To-day two great 'junction' lines are complete and, as Rhodes foresaw, they are taking to the markets of the world 'the traffic obtained along the route of the [main Cape-to-Cairo] line.' They are also opening up lands rich in agricultural and mineral possibilities."

The Sheared "Salariat" Appear in Japan

THE BEWILDERING FACILITY with which the Japanese naturalize Western vocabularies in their daily language amazes students of linguistics.

A striking example originated in the turmoil over the salary reductions of civil-service employees in Japan. We find the word "salariat," the last syllable of which, says Dr. S. Washio in the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, is obviously taken from the word "proletariat."

It is an unwarrantable linguistic combination, but, he maintains, is excellently suggestive, for it symbolizes all the social significance of salary reduction. We read then:

"Officials, as you remember, reacted against it in the spirit of organized proletarians.

"It pushed the salaried class a step farther down into the rank of proletarians. It has linked the two classes closer.

"The word 'salariat,' symbolizing the social significance of salary reduction, will further change the outlook of the middle classes to which the salary-earners belong.

"The ambitious youth of the middle classes—the intellectual and moral backbone of the nation—who have so far been looking upward, will henceforth look downward in defense of their interests.

"They see now that their living has to be defended by making common cause with organized 'pro' and not by serving as loyal agents of the ruling 'bul' [bourgeois].

"In the recent demonstration of the Railway Department against salary reduction, the key to the situation was held by the lower classes of officials and employees, station staffs and train operatives, who were mostly exempted from the reduction program.

"But higher paid officials, bureau and section heads of the Railway Ministry, 'agiled' (to use the Japonized expression) with the suggestion that their turn would come later. These higher paid officials started the fire, but after securing a compromise from the Government, they took up the rôle of extinguishers."

JUST as "pro" in Japanese usage stands for proletariat, we are told, "bul" means bourgeois, and both have been long "indispensable newspaper epithets." Besides these words—

"There have come into current use the word 'agil'—used as a verb for agitate—and 'demo'—for demonstration. 'Mr. Aoki, the vice-minister of the railways, agil-ed.' 'There was a great deal of demo in the Government's reports of Communist plots,' etc.

"These are all examples of contraction, but there is another variety of assimilated foreign words.

"The most ingenious is '*Lumpen*-intelli,' which is a combination of the German word *Lumpen* (rag) with a contraction of the English word intellectual—used as an adjective.

"It is very expressive of the social predicament of unemployed university graduates.

"*Lumpen* has a sound that is peculiarly suggestive to us, and since it is a German word it is easily associated with Marxism.

"Probably it was a Marxian scholar who popularized it at first. It suggests raggedness of mind as well as raggedness of body.

"Hence the peculiar expressiveness of its combination with 'intelli.' '*Lumpen*-intelli' visualizes to us floating hordes of university graduates unemployed and unemployable, ragged with Marxian doctrines, and fit for nothing but as intellectual buttresses to '*Lumpen*-proletaria.'"

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Zita, Would-Be King-Maker

THE STORY WILL NOT DOWN that Zita of Hungary, backed by Hungarian defenders of the royal line of the kingdom without a king, is ceaselessly active in her efforts to place Archduke Otto, her son of eighteen, on the throne.

Young Otto, now a student at the University of Louvain, is the son of Karl von Hapsburg, last Emperor of Austria, and last King of Hungary.

The spotlight position the former Empress Zita occupies in a most significant side-show of the main European spectacle, astonishes various German editors.

She was only "a little peasant girl" in the eyes of the *Berliner Tageblatt* when she ascended the Austro-Hungarian throne in the old days of the World War.

Timid, inarticulate, slim, brown, and lacking in distinction, she then appeared. But she was an Empress, nevertheless, and became the mother of children, then an exile from the land of which she had been sovereign—and at last a widow, friendless and poor, so straitened at times that she did not know where to get food for her little ones.

Otto, it is related, often complained of the food given to him. And now the struggle is to set him on the throne, and the chief mover in the endeavor is Zita, his mother, whom the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* pictures as follows:

"If it were not for Zita the Hapsburgs would not have a chance of ascending again the throne of their ancestors in either Budapest or Vienna.

"She mourned her deceased husband with austere sincerity. Then she began in her fashion—cautiously, sweetly, pleadingly, insistently—to toil in the cause of her son Otto.

"This timid, speechless girl has become the great leader of a cause—a lost cause until she made it her own. She knows how to get talked about—in the right way. An art, this, which few women ever master. Zita is a mistress of it.

"She is talked about and talked about, but always in a manner to commend her for her maternal care, her wifely devotion, her sweet widowhood, her determination. She is a woman of strong will, but that will is guided by a high purpose informed with lofty intuition.

"Whether she confront the Pope or talk with the Italian Duce or unbend in the royal circle of the Italian sovereigns or flit through Paris or charm the King and Queen of the Belgians, always is she the same elusive, gracious, skilled, diplomatic Zita.

"She approaches her fortieth year, but that fortieth year has no terrors for her. She is sympathetic in her middle age, comprehending, tactful."

HER voice is one an actress might envy, we are told, and an actress might also learn something from the way she manages her hands and from her queenly deportment in general.

What is more, this Berlin daily says, she is a really pious woman who prays "out of an overflowing heart that has known grief without despairing, tragedy without collapsing, and defeat without surrender." At the same time she is credited with having "a genius for action," and we read:

Copyright, Keystone photograph

"A Little Peasant Girl"

That is what the former Austro-Hungarian Empress Zita once seemed. Now she is recognized as a would-be king-maker for the "kingdom without a king."

"She does the sensational thing without seeming sensational. At Vienna, at Budapest, there is always something that Zita is up to. She uses the prestige of her position, as the last of the reigning Hapsburg queens and empresses, to attain a publicity that never cheapens her.

"She has been wooed, but she has not given her broken heart into the keeping of any one. With what consummate ability she manages her disordered finances! She could teach financiers how to finance.

"The Hollywood moving-picture actress might learn from Zita how to dazzle the world without disedifying it. The average mother might learn from Zita how to bring up a family of children. The Hohenzollerns might learn from Zita how to conduct a campaign to regain a lost throne.

"Yet never does she lose her softness of voice, her sweetness of expression, her air of poetical grief, or her air of being still every inch a queen, an empress to the finger-tips."

JUST how Zita is progressing in her ambition to make a king of her son may be gathered from a statement of a Paris Socialist party organ, *Populaire*, to the effect that the Hungarian legitimists have resolved to proclaim Archduke Otto king of Hungary at the first session of the new Parliament, and to crown him with ancient rites. An Associated Press dispatch from the French capital advises us that:

"The newspaper prints what it says are extracts from Otto's inaugural declaration, which, it claims, was drafted by Count Albert Apponyi, who is alleged to have sent it to Count Stephen Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, on June 18.

"The declaration claims sovereignty over Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, now incorporated in Jugo-Slavia, as well as most of the ancient rights of the Hungarian monarchy, but makes no mention of a union with Austria. Under it, it is stated, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian regent, is made perpetual palatine or viceroy.

"The newspaper observes that the document is a virtual declaration of war upon Jugo-Slavia, but expresses the opinion that it is far from certain that the legitimists will be able to realize a restoration of the Hapsburgs.

"Archduke Otto, head of the House of Hapsburg and pretender to Hungary's empty throne, reached his majority last year." [Eighteen years of age.]

Japan's Workers Unite

AN epoch in labor's history in Japan opens with the founding of a labor federation, named the "Japan Labor Club." This is the verdict of various Japanese journals, which recall that repeated attempts in the past to form a central federation out of divers separate organizations failed because of personal jealousy among leaders and differing principles in the several labor groups. Says the Osaka *Mainichi:*

"The Labor Club makes it clear in its declaration that its guiding spirit is genuine trade unionism, and that it rejects both Communism and Fascism. It was under the banner of this moderate liberalism that unions comprising an aggregate membership of a quarter of a million got together and became confederated. The need for an organization of this kind had been long felt by the working population of the country.

"In the rules of the Japan Labor Club the object of the organization is stated as being the healthy growth of unionism in Japan."

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The Buried Treasure of Forain's Genius

CAN THE BEST DRAWINGS of Jean Louis Forain be rescued from oblivion?

Paris is now asking this question—has been asking it, in one form or another, ever since death came, late Saturday night, July 11, for the bitterest, wickedest, most devastating and pessimistic—and, seemingly, the most lovable—draftsman France has ever produced.

Forain was almost eighty, eulogies in the leading Paris dailies recall, and old age and high honors had taken the sting out of his pen and softened his voice.

But the true genius of Forain, the "*forain*" Paris adored, lies buried like sunken treasure in dusty, crumbling, yellowed files of old forgotten newspapers—those once gallant ships of French journalism that have long since been sunk or scrapped.

To many commentators the death of Forain recalls the strange fact that while Parisians collected and repeated his *bon mots*—his cutting "wisecracks"—they neglected to preserve or to clip the newspapers in which his most characteristic work appeared. For Forain, as Jean Louis Vaudoyer stresses in a fine obituary in *L'Echo de Paris*, was first and foremost a great journalist, swaying the emotions of the public on some current crisis. Mr. Vaudoyer writes:

"The satirist of Parisian life was succeeded by the satirist of politics.

"The implacable passion that this painter of manners had brought to the exposure of vice, ugliness, and falsehood, he now directed to the defense of his country against those he considered its enemies both at home and abroad.

"From this moment, the drawing of Forain takes on a new power. He deserts the book and the periodical for the newspaper.

"No longer was it a question of personal facetious persiflage; but, in the name of an idea and a party, he sought to convince and influence the public.

"Then it was that Forain adopted that thick trenchant line, which became a violent affirmation.

"By their despotic blacks, by their possessive arabesques, these drawings became almost like religious exhortations in their power. They aim to compel the reader by the eye, as the voice of the orator, by its feverish eloquence, sways his audience.

"These drawings make Forain one of our foremost journalists. They make up the strongest and most original part of his work as an artist.

"Reproduced on paper that was never made to last, these drawings were fated to disappear rapidly. Unless I am misinformed, most of them were never gathered together in albums. Besides, printed by thousands and thousands of copies, they were never preserved by collectors, for the majority of collectors fail to value works of art which have no merchandising value.

"That is why collectors disputed so bitterly the lithographs and the etchings of Forain, all issued in limited numbers. If Forain the newspaper artist consecrated the avenging fury of his genius to publishing his savage indignation and his hatred of injustice, his lithos were his recreation and his etchings his prayers as a devout Christian."

From "Modern Masters of Etching" (London)

Distress

In this etching, Forain's fury against social injustice is exprest by his lashing lines.

ANOTHER admirer, Arsène Alexandre, writing in *Figaro*, recalls the curious physiognomy of the eccentric artist in the heydey of his Parisian success; the bushy chestnut beard, the dark challenging eye, the defensive, pugnacious attitude, the disarming smile, the richly colorful language in which this native of Reims exprest himself with the directness of a peasant of the Champagne country.

Elisabeth Luther Cary, art critic of the New York *Times*, compares Forain with Daumier, father of the modern cartoon; French critics trace his artistic ancestry to Fragonard—the "divine Frago" of the red-chalk drawings. But where the eighteenth-century artist is gay, Forain is atrabilious. As Miss Cary points out:

"There was never a more bitter irony than speaks through Forain's cartoons directed against a mercenary society.

"There was never a tenderer sympathy than animates his studies of the impoverished and bereaved.

"We see him as during his long life he dominated with his astute art the swarming field of human battle, fighting, questioning, observing, learning, dying at last in possession of a philosophy from which much of his early violence had drained away.

"One of his commentators has drawn for us his portrait as he appeared in full career to a visitor who had caught previous glimpses of him which revealed him as dry, meager, acid in speech, sinister in glance.

"Coming into the room upon this later occasion, he seemed relaxed and softened in aspect, his greeting was unrestrained, there was no trace in his black eyes of the ray of ferocity formerly detected, nothing but a look of sadness.

"And this melancholy seemed astonishingly to be tempered by a sort of smiling good humor.

"In his bony head, his agile, dry body, in his voice, the visitor found a composite of La Rochefoucauld and Gavroche."

FORAIN'S reputation as a critic of manners and morals grew by word of mouth. His stinging comments flew from lip to lip until they had circulated throughout Paris. Even things he had never said were attributed to him, provided, as the *Figaro* notes, they were vitriolic and pitiless enough.

His best drawings, adds the *Petit Journal*, were far more eloquent than columns of written words:

"He passed from the *Courrier Français* to the *Fifre*, from the *Fifre* to *Psst*, from *Psst* to the *Echo de Paris*, he eliminated all excess ornament in his effort to pierce to the essential, both in his use of line as in his use of the written word.

"And we discovered that during the war the political cartoon could become, under his fingers, a veritable firearm."

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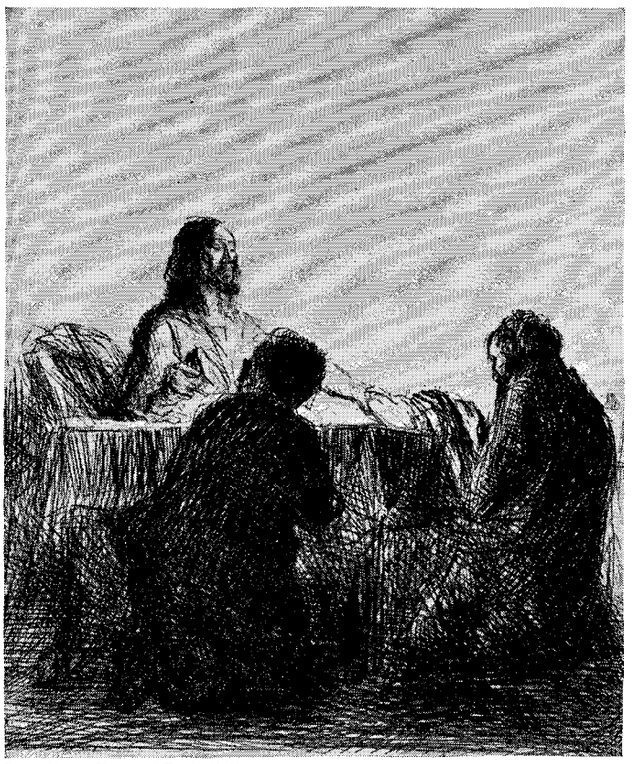
Making a World Language of 850 Words

ONE LANGUAGE FOR THE two thousand million inhabitants of the world!

Some ten years ago Mr. C. K. Ogden, the English psychologist and literary critic, told himself that such a language would soon become a pressing necessity, especially since modern methods of transportation and communication are bringing men of different nations and races more closely in touch with each other than ever before in the history of humanity.

Mr. Ogden analyzed the problem and discovered that English



From "Modern Masters of Etching" (London)

The Breaking of the Bread

Forain found a refuge for his deeply religious spirit in a series of etchings inspired by the New Testament.

is the natural language of Great Britain, North America, and Australia; that it is the government language in India, and the trading language in China and Japan. No less than 500,000,000—or a quarter of the world's present population—have some knowledge of English, and the number is increasing, according to an estimate presented in the Manchester *Guardian*.

As the outcome of his ten years' task, Mr. Ogden, we read, devised a system he names Basic English—a world language of 850 words. The *Guardian* correspondent who tells of this system claims that his own article itself is written in "Basic English." He explains what C. K. Ogden has tried to do:

"He has given much time to the discovery of the smallest number of words with which every-day talk and discussion is possible.

"He gives an account of the lines on which the rules of the language may be made more simple and verbs become unnecessary.

"His work makes it clear that with these changes it is possible to get a form of English which may be used for all normal purposes, tho it is not designed for producing the finer word effects.

"In his outline of the rules he says that, outside these effects, language is used in only three ways.

"We make statements about things, about the operations we do with them, and about the directions in which these operations take place.

"It may readily be seen that a 'verb' is chiefly an invention of language for covering with one sign an operation and a thing or a direction. Sometimes an operation word, a direction word, and a name are covered in this way, as in 'disembark' (get, off, ship).

"The simple operations of physics—the changes of position or motions caused by pushes and pulls—when effected by the body taken as a unit, may be covered in English by nine of the twelve operation words in the Basic Word List.

"So long as the experts put dust in our eyes by taking the 'verb' as a separate sort of word, it was not possible to make the necessary word list short enough for it to be of any interest to the maker of international languages.

"And even now this is not possible in any language other than English.

"This form of English is the key language for every one, because the common tendency in Chinese and English (more specially in its latest American developments) to get the more complex word-forms broken down into their simple parts is slowly bridging the division between East and West."

A Publisher Exposes the Low Cunning of Mere Authors

AN UNGRATEFUL, EGOTISTICAL, and unprincipled lot; a nuisance to have around the home; dull conversationalists; surprizingly stupid; jealous and unsympathetic!

Who?

Authors—popular authors—the men and women who supply our current reading matter, answers an anonymous publisher in *The Bookman* (New York).

"Authors are awful!" this publisher cries aloud in the literary periodical. He speaks with authority, he claims; he has studied this species at close range, and is familiar with every trick of their low cunning. He even classifies them: those who argue over royalty statements; those who complain about advertising; those who tell the publishers how to sell their unsalable books; those who are wrapper, blurb, and type experts; those who are "prima donnas"; and finally—

"Publicity hounds or camera lice, as they have been picturesquely christened by some rowdy newspaper men, also cause their share of trouble. These are the scribbling ladies and gentlemen who rush to the telephone every time a book page appears to ask the publisher when the conspiracy to keep their books from a palpitating public will end."

THIS crabbed publisher recounts many anecdotes illustrating his contention that most authors lack loyalty and humility. They are, he claims, the victims of synthetic fame, which is a far more devastating addiction than synthetic gin. "The egotism of the accepted author is something pathological."

They haunt bookshops to find out how their books are selling. They annoy the booksellers. And the publisher, hiding in his dark cloak of anonymity, fires this parting shot:

"Few authors can resist the temptation of stopping by and seeing how the opus is doing.

"There was one fellow, a writer of many successful romantic novels, whose conceit took an awful wallop when he picked up a copy of his book and asked the clerk the price.

"'Two dollars,' said the clerk.

"The author, in a gay mood and while the clerk was away, scribbled his name on the fly-leaf. When the clerk returned he held up the book and said, 'How much is this copy?'

"The clerk glanced at it and said, 'Oh, that's spoiled. You can have it for seventy-five cents.'

"The classic remark which illustrates what the relationship between author and publisher should be is charged to the credit of one of the smaller publishers.

"Worn and wearied by the incessant chatter of a female poet, who for weeks had been telling him how to manufacture, sell, and advertise her book, he finally said to her in exasperation, 'Did I tell you how to write the book?' and receiving an answer in the negative, he said, 'Please don't tell me what to do with it after you have given it to me.'"

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Europe's Highbrows Hail "Mickey Mouse"

MICKEY MOUSE IS REALLY THE COLUMBUS of a new world of motion-picture expression, according to a number of "highbrow" European critics.

They insist that in addition to being the most irresistible "talkie" star who ever crossed the Atlantic to conquer the old world, *Mickey's* triumph points the way to a complete new art of the cinema.

Among French esthetes who feel that the "animated drawing" reveals more artistic promise than its more pretentious rivals, we find that intransigent modernist, Philippe Soupault, writing in *L'Europe Nouvelle*, J. P. Gelas in *L'Action Française*, Jean Morienval in *Le Cinéopse*, and Arlette Jazarin in *Comoedia*. England, Germany, and Hungary have similarly responded with enthusiasm to what one critic ventures to characterize "the crowning glory of the seventh art."

These European enthusiasts seem to ignore the very name of Walt Disney, the young cartoonist who created *Mickey Mouse*, since they give full credit to *Mickey* himself. Writing in the Paris theatrical daily *Comoedia*, Arlette Jazarin regrets that innumerable imitations threatened to destroy the popularity of the animated drawing; but the creative idea it embodies possesses great vitality.

"The animated drawing has fought for its life.

"It is on the point of triumph. Conqueror on all the screens of the world, it is now singing its own song of victory, and is proving beyond any possible discussion its superiority over every other cinematographic formula.

"Doesn't it permit, without the expense of detailed reconstruction or scenery, the most unlimited, the most extravagant, the freest flights of the imagination?

"Doesn't it permit the expression of the wildest conceptions without constraint, or better still, in tangible form?"

Courtesy of Columbia Pictures

Pioneer

Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" and "Mickey Mouse" widen the horizon of the talkies, claim European critics.

THIS *Comoedia* writer points out that the animated drawing is almost miraculously freed from the tyrannical and rigid laws which rule in sculpture, painting, and even music.

"The animated drawing alone can unite evocative power of design with the impalpable movement of life, with speech and with music. Thus it becomes a complete art, infinitely supple, and awaits only an innovator to discover all its hidden resources, to rescue it from the limitations imposed upon it by habits already acquired. . . .

"The animated drawing offers enormous possibilities of expression.

"In the folk-lore of every country, in the poetic patrimony of the human race, there remain hidden inexhaustible mines of still unexplored treasures. If the animated drawing wished to hunt there for a new formula of expression, it could completely change the direction it has taken and cease to remain merely the amusing parodies of old English songs or the charming whimsies of *Mickey*, *Felix*, and *Flip*."

To the creators of the animated drawings, Arlette Jazarin cries: "It's up to you to prove, by means of your magic pencils, that the seventh art is the most glorious, and is to become the crown of them all."

While this French woman stresses the artistic triumph of *Mickey Mouse*, Mr. Gelas acclaims Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" as "the first and one of the most remarkable successes of the talking film." In these "Symphonies" he praises the "harmonious combination of image and music, so intelligent and so happy, that they remain unequaled models."

So wide-spread is the interest among European artists in "animated design," Mr. Morienval writes in the Paris *Cinéopse*, that the Paramount service there has published a pamphlet explaining "How to Make Animated Drawings." Mr. Morienval points out:

"The moving and sound drawing has as a matter of fact no limits except those placed upon it by human patience in construction, and that can be definitely prolonged. Already the cinema has had the merit of making the world move, the world with all the objects it contains that are 'unmovable by destiny.' Now the animated design pushes this movability to the extreme.

"Not only does it make things move; it analyzes them; it lends life to inanimate objects; it makes characters out of them who soon become susceptible to emotions just like human beings.

"The animated drawing progresses boldly into the realm of fantasy with a freedom and fancy we admire, because they stretch the boundaries of the real world and broaden the imagination."

THIS authority credits a Frenchman, Emile Courtet (whose professional name is Cohl) as the great inventor of the moving drawing. Yet he admits that no one man, no one country, can claim the discovery of the new and vast domain of artistic expression. He calls attention to the astonishing work of Ladislas Starevitch:

"Starevitch uses drawings and marionettes. His patient art has been to create real dramas, in which the actors are animals and sometimes even objects.

"'The Magic Clock,' 'The Butterfly Queen,' and 'The Fox' were films full of grace and charm. In them new visions took you into an unknown world. The difficulty in this genre is to avoid repetition, and yet not to make too great a demand on the elements at your disposal.

"In the domain of the fantastic there are no known boundary lines, but they become apparent as soon as you begin, however vaguely, to imitate ordinary human drama.

"'The Dragon's Eye' thus marked for Mr. Starevitch the danger which comes from 'the law of excess'—an artist who has succeeded in one formula exaggerates it until he falls into error.

"Starevitch will certainly be happier in the big film he is preparing, which is nothing less than 'The Creation of the World.'"

The difficulties confronting the pioneer at this new frontier of the motion-picture are almost insurmountable, Mr. Morienval points out. "These artists are penetrating into unseen realms, into the unforeseeable. Their finished works become veritable masterpieces of patience and technical cleverness."

The Cover

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S sedan chair, which he imported from France, was no mere affectation. Gout made it a necessity.

In his painting, reproduced on our cover this week, Mr. Ferris has seized upon a colorful moment of American history. On a late afternoon in 1787, in the State House Yard of Philadelphia, Dr. Franklin is receiving the homages of feminine admirers. Chief Justice McKean is depicted as their escort.

At that time the State House Yard was the fashionable promenade of Philadelphians. Despite his affliction, the statesman went there in his little sedan. The artist explains:

"Franklin was at this time President of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed all of the popularity due to his successful alliance with France."

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Zionists Change Pilots to Save the Ship

WEIZMANN GOES, BUT WEIZMANNISM remains. Zionists will still work together to make Palestine a homeland for Jews.

For thirteen years the "Pinsk Jew" with the Mongolian features, as Meyer W. Weisgal describes him in *The Sentinel* (Chicago), had piloted the World Zionist Organization. But bitter disaffection arose in the ranks of his coworkers over Dr. Chaim Weizmann's policy of compromise with the British Government, and he is practically jettisoned, we are told, to save the cargo.

Nahum Sokolow, seventy-two-year-old veteran, born in Poland, but without a permanent home, journalist and author, fluent linguist, and versed in Jewish lore and tradition, is elected president. And the word goes out that the Weizmann policy of cooperation with the Mandatory Power will continue—without Weizmann.

The Seventeenth World Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland, was the scene of many emotional outbursts. Rivalries and antagonisms frequently got the upper hand, and, once, under a bitter attack by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Dr. Weizmann left the floor.

Dr. Wise also criticized the British Government for "having tragically failed to fulfil its obligations under the Palestine Mandate to the Jewish people."

For more than a week the Congress was deadlocked over policy and aims. The division began with the publication of the famous Passfield White Paper almost a year ago, interpreted by the Jews as a repudiation by the British Government of its pledge to aid in establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine. In a letter to Dr. Weizmann, Premier MacDonald later explained that the Passfield paper was not a repudiation of Great Britain's pledge, but that conditions in Palestine necessitated certain restrictions upon Jewish immigration, and a policy of political equality for both Jews and Arabs.

Acme photograph

The New Pilot

Dr. Nahum Sokolow, veteran leader, who will guide the destinies of the World Zionist Organization.

THE explanation was accepted by Dr. Weizmann, but flatly rejected by many members who constitute what is known as the Revisionist party. Vladimir Jabotinsky, founder of the dissident group, bitterly assailed the Weizmann policies, and was received with tumultuous applause when he cried, "Let us make a last experiment with Great Britain. I believe in the honesty of the civilized world," but "what can we expect from Britain if by innumerable persuasive speeches we declare ourselves satisfied? If we are truly optimistic, let us seek the fault in our leadership, its defections and its weaknesses."

Instead of parity with the Arabs of the Holy Land, Mr. Jabotinsky seeks the establishment of a Jewish State in the Holy Land. Zionism, he insists, means nothing if it does not mean a Jewish State and a majority of that race in Palestine.

The riots in Palestine of August, 1929, when many Jews were slaughtered by Arabs, fed the disaffection. The British Government further restricted immigration and purchase of land, and the Congress boiled over with a sense of frustration. When their resolution demanding creation of a Jewish State was voted down, two to one, the Revisionists bolted the Congress, we read in *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), and a free-for-all fight followed. The Zionist flag was torn down, and the Revisionists left, screaming and singing the Zionist hymn, "Hatikvah."

The Revisionists also wish to annul the agreement with the Jewish Agency which created a working basis between Zionists and non-Zionists for upbuilding Palestine, but the Congress rejected their resolution.

However, there were seasons of calm when the Congress settled down to work and outlined the policies it is to pursue.

IN the course of his accounting, Dr. Weizmann recommended the creation of a department for Arab relations within the Palestine Zionist Executive, which has the management and direction of Zionist affairs; the fostering of private enterprise in Palestine, the settlement of at least 50,000 Jewish families in Palestine, the floating of a Jewish loan, the maintenance of Jewish rights under the Mandate, the merging and augmentation of outstanding achievements now of service to Palestine, and the upbuilding of the Jewish National Fund and of the Keren Hayesod.

As regards Arab-Jewish relations, Dr. Weizmann urged that the Arabs be convinced that whatever the future numerical relationship of the two nations in Palestine, the Jews contemplate no political domination, and, on their side, will permit no political domination by the Arabs. An agreement between the two kindred races on the basis of political parity would be welcomed.

Politically, Dr. Weizmann pointed out that Great Britain never intended "the reconstruction of Palestine as the National Home of the Jewish people." The Mandate Power did no more than "promise to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people." Therefore, he was not in sympathy with those Zionists who interpreted the Balfour Declaration as a promise to establish a "Jewish State" in Palestine.

The Weizmann aims are practically continued in the program of the Zionist Congress and the Executive. The ultimate aims of Zionism, as set forth in a resolution adopted by the Congress, are these, we read in *The Jewish Daily Bulletin* (New York):

"Zionism is a national movement to secure the freedom of the Jewish people.

"It adheres firmly and unalterably to its aims as laid down in the Basle program (to create for the Jewish people in Palestine a publicly recognized and legally secured home), and to bring about in Eretz Israel a solution of the Jewish problem.

"The homeless and landless Jewish people which is compelled to migrate strives to overcome its abnormal political, economic, and spiritual conditions by reestablishing itself in the historic homeland through large and uninterrupted immigration and settlement and recreating in Eretz Israel its national life with all the essential features of a people's existence.

"The Congress emphatically rejects any attempt to minimize this fundamental aim of Zionism."

FOR the Zionist Executive it was announced that it will endeavor to cooperate with the Mandate Power and to pave the way for peace and cooperation between Jews and Arabs on the principle that, regardless of difference in number of one or the other people, neither should rule or be ruled.

It was, perhaps, characteristic of this turbulent Congress that when Dr. Weizmann suddenly appeared in the hall during the last session he was greeted with an ovation from every group

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except the Revisionists. "Many delegates were weeping and those about him kissed him," writes Meyer W. Weisgal in *The Jewish Standard* (Toronto). "All eyes were turned in his direction. His fascinating, towering personality hovered over the Congress as he emerged victorious in defeat."

As *The American Hebrew* (New York) views the results, "American ideas on the Palestine experiment triumphed. The chief constructive action taken by the Congress is contained in the victory of the Brandeis-Mack group, which, for a decade, has been insisting upon the separation of a private economic development program for the Holy Land, freed from political entanglements." Private funds and private initiative, "untroubled by official Zionist interference," it believes, "will go a long way to restore confidence in the economic undertakings, notwithstanding the riotous convention incidents and the utterly irresponsible speech-making." Political parity for Arabs and Jews, thinks this weekly, is impossible. "But this much is certain: the positive action of the Seventeenth Zionist Congress is tending to take the Palestine Experiment out of the political and eleemosynary morasses in which it threatened to be mired, and to put it on a sound economic basis."

Keystone View photograph

The Old Pilot

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who was jettisoned by the Zionists to save his policies for Palestine.

But *The Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (Montreal) believes that if Zionism is to realize the Herzlian dream, "it must eventually seek the establishment of a Jewish majority in Palestine, the creation of some sort of autonomous commonwealth, and be permitted to expand beyond the Jordan River. With very few exceptions," it says, "all Zionists are of the same mind in earnestly desiring the attainment of a Jewish majority in Palestine":

"But the clash between the Weizmannites and the Revisionists was this: that the latter insisted on the public formulation of that end as a *sine qua non* of the movement. Dr. Weizmann, and with him the Vaad Leumi, saw no advantage to be gained, but only the greatest danger in embodying this ideal in a formal resolution. For it merely means the stiffening of Arab opposition, with all its concurrent threat to the safety of the Yishub. They would leave it to be accomplished by practical measures in the future, without the world-wide publicity which Congress would give it."

However, the creation of a Jewish national home is not a simple problem, the Washington *Post* reminds us:

"The Arabs of Palestine will not be dispossest of their lands. The British Government has recognized the conflicting ambitions of the two races and is trying to foster the national home project without jeopardizing the rights of the native population.

"If a drive is made for a Jewish State, the Arabs will no doubt make counter demands. If the country is overpopulated, racial clashes and civil strife can be expected.

"Under such circumstances, the Jews would not have a national home, but a hotbed of riots and uprisings.

"The more sober leaders of the Zionist movement are well aware of the necessity for caution and for steady development rather than cataclysmic changes. Their goal is the welfare of the Jewish race, and not blind pursuit of an ideal that might bring the race to grief.

"It will be unfortunate, indeed, if this element is ousted from leadership of the Zionist movement."

In this connection, *The American Jewish World* (Minneapolis and St. Paul) thinks it is significant that reference to a Jewish majority was omitted from the resolution defining the ultimate aims of Zionism. This, it says, was due, no doubt, to the appeal of Dr. Weizmann that extreme care be exercised in formulating anew at this time the aims of the Zionist movement.

Should Ministers Have Vacations?

THE DEVIL NEVER TAKES A HOLIDAY.

Why, then, should ministers go on long summer vacations?

Spiritual needs and troubles know no season; illness comes in August as in December, and death never marks time for a minister. May he relax his vigil and accept the invitation of shore or mountain?

On the other hand, does the minister deserve less than another? Is he, too, not subject to weariness of the flesh? And does the work of the Church stop when the minister takes a holiday?

The question is raised and answered in a series of letters to the New York *Times* whose sentiments may be echoed in the thoughts of others as they read that the Rev. So and So is off for a rest and change.

One who signs himself "A Questioner" brings the matter up. He is rather stern and censorious. During ten years with one business concern he has known no long vacation. The president of that concern has only four weeks in the summer and two in the winter. But "Questioner" read of one minister, bound for a two months' vacation, rebuking those who perform their obligations to God only when the weather is temperate, and warning them against a slackening of spiritual energies. "The poisons which enter our systems through the summer," said this minister in the last sermon before he left for the woods, "can only be withstood by the antitoxin of a vigorous spiritual life."

Yet, says the critic:

"There are to-day in the city of New York thousands of people who are in desperate need of mental and spiritual uplift because of conditions over which they have had no control—lack of work, despondency, and all that goes with discouragement of this kind.

"What are they thinking of the Church to which they may or may not belong—the Church that is off on a two to three months' vacation, the Church whose calls are many and prolonged for an advance in gifts, too often without giving a thought to the condition of the people to whom the plea is being sent; the Church whose minister goes away in the middle of June not to return until after Labor Day?

"What of the ministers and the secretaries of our church societies who get away from the heat and noise of the city to their summer homes in the midst of quiet, green fields, ocean breezes, mountains and lakes, with the crying need of the city left behind them?"

Can one imagine Christ taking a three months' vacation in the midst of such despondency and discouragement as we have now? asks the correspondent. He compares the Church with business:

"For many years I have been a member of a church proud of its long and intellectual history.

"During the past two years, in the midst of the ups and downs of Wall Street, I have seen far more of the Christ spirit exprest in kind deeds, more of the brotherhood of man, the lifting hand in these times of stress and despair, by individuals and business houses, who make no profession of Christianity, but who have lived it, nevertheless, than I have seen in years within the church to which I belong.

"Business to-day is bending all its efforts to meeting the challenge of the times, so that when better days come it can move ahead on a more efficient basis than ever before.

"For the past two years the President of the United States has taken no prolonged vacation. Why? Because he has

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facing him something that should be done. He is at the head of a going concern.

"What is the Church facing to-day? Is it meeting its opportunities? Is the Protestant Church of the present a going concern?"

DECIDEDLY not, writes Marie L. Eglington of Metuchen, New Jersey, to *The Times*. "Say what you will," she goes on, "the Church as it exists is doomed":

"Out of this machine age, wherein the Church, like industry, like charity, like family life itself, has degenerated into a meaningless, soulless whirl of wheels, levers, push-buttons, and plugs, managed by highly competent and specially trained 'executives' and their secretaries, there will emerge a true Church, the 'City of God,' beloved and longed for of old. Not built with hands; where two or three are gathered together in one Name, tho they be thousands of miles apart, they will extend the Kingdom, they will obey the Rule as they copy the Life.

"And in that day 'they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, "Know the Lord; for they shall all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them."'"

But some others have a different story to tell. If "Questioner" would check up on his Sundays, holidays, and half-holidays, he would find that they total about six weeks, which is a pretty long vacation, answers Richard Braunstein of New Paltz, New York. But all this time the minister, says Mr. Braunstein, is trying to make the Church "a going concern." "After all," he writes, "the Church, the real Church, is flesh and blood, men and women, not a group of clergymen going through a ritual":

"Its program includes many items other than sermon-preaching and hymn-singing.

"It provides recreational centers and rest camps for tired mothers and underprivileged children, and for all and sundry who would avail themselves of these and other ministries offered, addrest to mind, body, and soul. The product of the Church is practical Christianity.

"It is a favorite indoor sport to go prophet-baiting.

"Ministers are supposed to be humble, turn the other cheek; they dare not stage a comeback.

"If we were going to make adverse statements about organized Christianity, it would be a protest against the double standard set up by the average layman, namely, that he has a set of standards for himself and another set for his minister, and neither set is remotely related to the other."

"A Church Member," whose rector was one of those who preached his last sermon for the summer in June, says that the pulpit has been ably filled in the meantime—by an assistant, a great English preacher, and by one of the great Bishops of the Church. Moreover, the work of the parish is being carried on, and the rector himself comes back from his holidaying when he is especially needed. Observing that a minister is on call day and night, this defender of the Church concludes:

"If 'Questioner' is seriously interested in an answer to the question 'Is the Protestant Church a Going Concern?' my suggestion is to get into the work of the Church, as a layman, and find out.

"If that is not possible, ask the thousands upon thousands who have been fed, and cared for in other ways by the churches, during this long time of unemployment."

ANOTHER defender of the cloth, the Rev. W. R. Siegart of Ramsey, New Jersey, calls attention to the number of sermons the minister must preach—80 to 100 a year. Many famous lecturers, he says, have only four or five lectures, each delivered hundreds of times. As for a vacation, it is two weeks to a month, unless the minister has a certain type of city or suburban congregation, in which case he gets more, because the congregation go away themselves.

Clergymen take a lot of criticism, says Mr. Siegart, and he warns: "Some day a clergyman will write an interesting book on 'Laymen as I Know Them.' And it will be well worth reading."

Publicity for the Pulpit

A PROFESSIONAL SERMON-TASTER, apparently tired of his job, relieves himself at great length by attacking sundry New York preachers as a pack of publicity hounds out for the front page.

He sees them rushing into print, not to save souls, but to exploit themselves in a wayward press which knows on which side its bread is buttered. There are some ministers, fortunately, who are content to let their light shine by its own power; but they are evidently few and far between in this reporter's peregrinations from pulpit to pulpit.

Of course there is an answer. It is from one whose name has appeared in every newspaper in the country, and whose voice is known to every owner of a radio. He reminds us that Christ Himself stood in the forefront to advocate the kingdom of God. The "publicity stunt" begun by the Apostles still feeds the presses.

Through nearly six pages of *The Forum*, live-topic magazine of New York, Robert G. M. Neville jousts in true Menckian style at his pet aversions in the pulpits of the great metropolis. A brief biographical note informs us that he is now on the staff of the New York *Herald Tribune*, that "for four years he has been paid to worship in New York's churches by various metropolitan newspapers," and that "he feels, and quite reasonably, that he is something of an authority on pulpit publicity."

Pausing a moment, we might say here that credit to *The Forum* was accidentally omitted when THE LITERARY DIGEST quoted, in the "Topics of the Day" department of its July 4 issue, from an article written by Charles A. Beard for that magazine. In that article, Mr. Beard, economist and former professor of politics in Columbia University, proposes a National Economic Council to be instituted under the authorization of Congress.

To return to our mutton, naming names with evident gusto, Mr. Neville tells us that the publicity agents have, with few exceptions, brought the churches to their way of thinking.

THESE "prima donnas of the pulpit," as Mr. Neville calls them, are pictured resorting to all sorts of devious methods to achieve the desired publicity. Among the stars of the religious firmament he includes men eminent in Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish pulpits.

Among those named by the implacable Mr. Neville is Dr. S. Parkes Cadman—too well known to need any introduction here. He has four pages in which to reply to the fervid reporter. "Alice in Wonderland," he says, "was scarcely more excited over her adventures there than is the author of 'Prima Donnas of the Pulpit' by his strange discoveries in the ecclesiastical realm. The title itself is not as appropriate as that of 'Demimondes of the Press' would be for Mr. Neville and his coterie. But it serves to hint at that belief in clerical feminism which is one of the cherished superstitions of confirmed but ill-informed secularists."

Dr. Cadman wonders if Mr. Neville can defend his thesis. For instance:

"Can he quote any Biblical prohibition of publicity in the pulpit which clergymen should obey? Certainly the Old Testament prophets constantly practised it, and one or two employed extraordinary means to get it. Christ Himself deliberately sought the shepherdless multitudes, and was so successful in reaching them that He aroused the antagonism of His nation's rulers, who crucified Him as a seditionist they could not otherwise silence. After the Pentecostal baptism, His Apostles took to the streets of Jerusalem and the highways of the Roman Empire, in spite of the fact that this step brought on them severe persecutions ending in martyrdom—a doom they might have avoided had they been content to 'ignore the press' and conduct their activities behind the closed doors of their first hiding-places."

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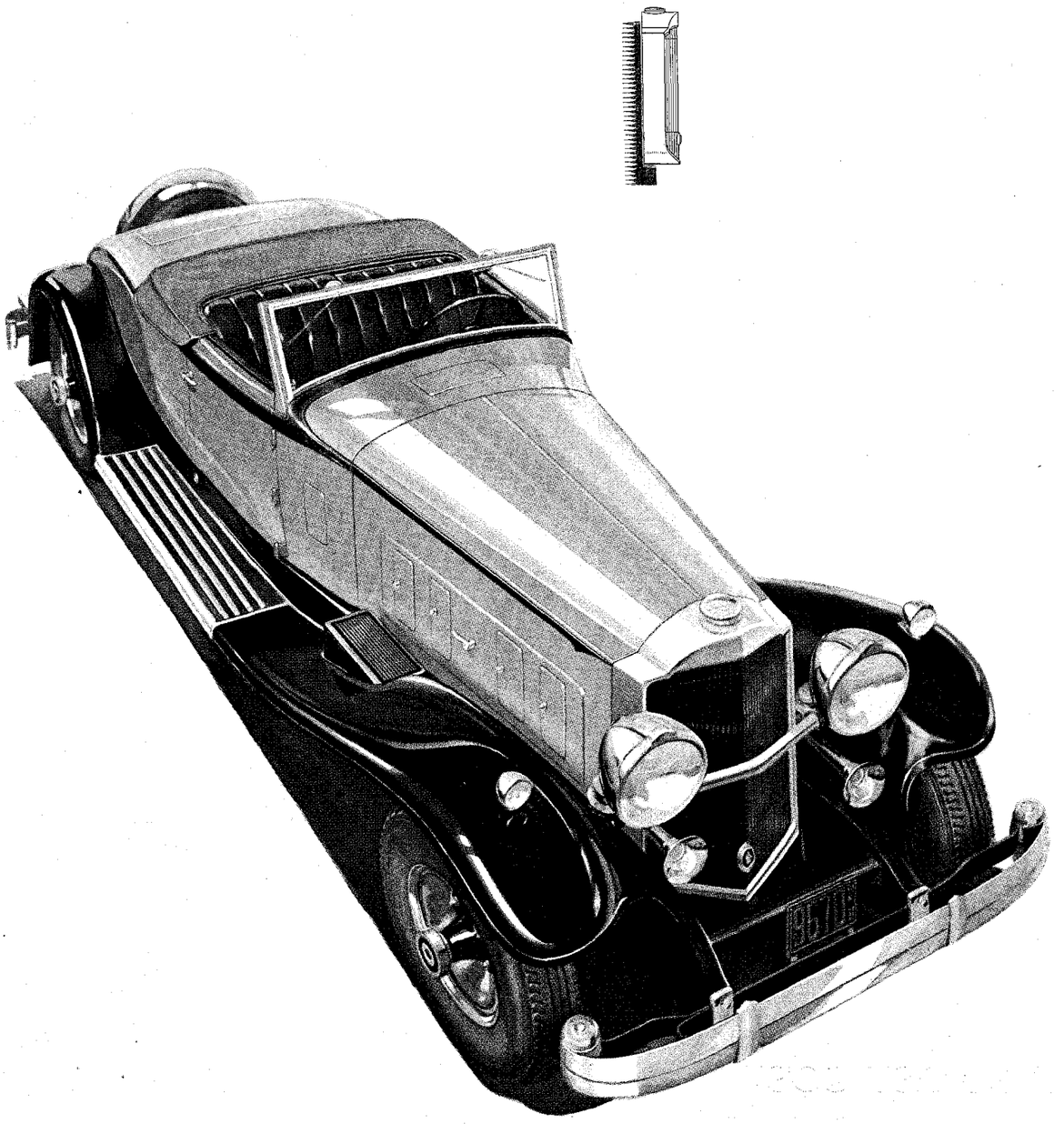

THIS is the new Coupe-Roadster for two or four passengers—one of two new convertible body styles offered on both the new Packard Eight and the Packard Eight DeLuxe chassis. The other is a convertible Victoria for five. These two new types complete a range of twelve body styles now available for both of the new Continental Packard Eights. With the Convertible Five-Passenger Sedan they provide an exceptional choice of convertible models, all combining open car smartness with closed car comfort. ¶ The new Packard cars offer a luxury of motor travel that in actual truth has never before existed. Bodies are lower—wheelbases longer—tread wider. The motor is far more powerful, smoother, quieter. The transmission is Packard-built, four-speed, synchro-mesh. And the new and exclusive Ride Control —which permits the hydraulic shock absorbers to be adjusted from the dash to compensate for road conditions, temperatures and varying numbers of passengers—provides a degree of riding comfort previously unknown. For *supreme luxury,* you must drive a Packard.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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IN PONTIAC YOU GET REAL RIDING COMFORT AS WELL AS ECONOMY . . .

Pontiac is the low priced car that gives you riding comfort as well.

We have done a great many things to give you extra comfort. The car is longer and heavier than its price might lead you to expect. This is important because you just can't get this riding comfort without such length and weight.

The springs, too, are long and heavy, and their strength is adjusted to the requirements of the different body models. There are four hydraulic shock absorbers, carefully engineered with the springs to give smooth spring and rebound action.

Cushions of rubber, which have been placed at 43 points, play an important part in absorbing the little and always annoying road shocks. The bodies are by Fisher and they are insulated to keep out heat and cold.

These are some of the comfort reasons that you can *see*. Our engineers tell us, however, that the most important reason for this unusual riding comfort can't be seen at all but is found in the nice balance that enables the car to keep to the road so securely and take the curves so safely.

Pontiac is very economical, too. With all its comfort and size, it is one of the lowest priced cars. And it comes to you factory equipped, ready for use. The price our dealer will quote you is the price *delivered* in your home town with equipment, which includes front and rear bumpers, four shock absorbers, five wire wheels and extra tire, tube and tire lock.

Pontiac's gasoline consumption is considered very low, and the experience of owners and fleet operators has been that its operating costs are as low as those of even the smallest cars.

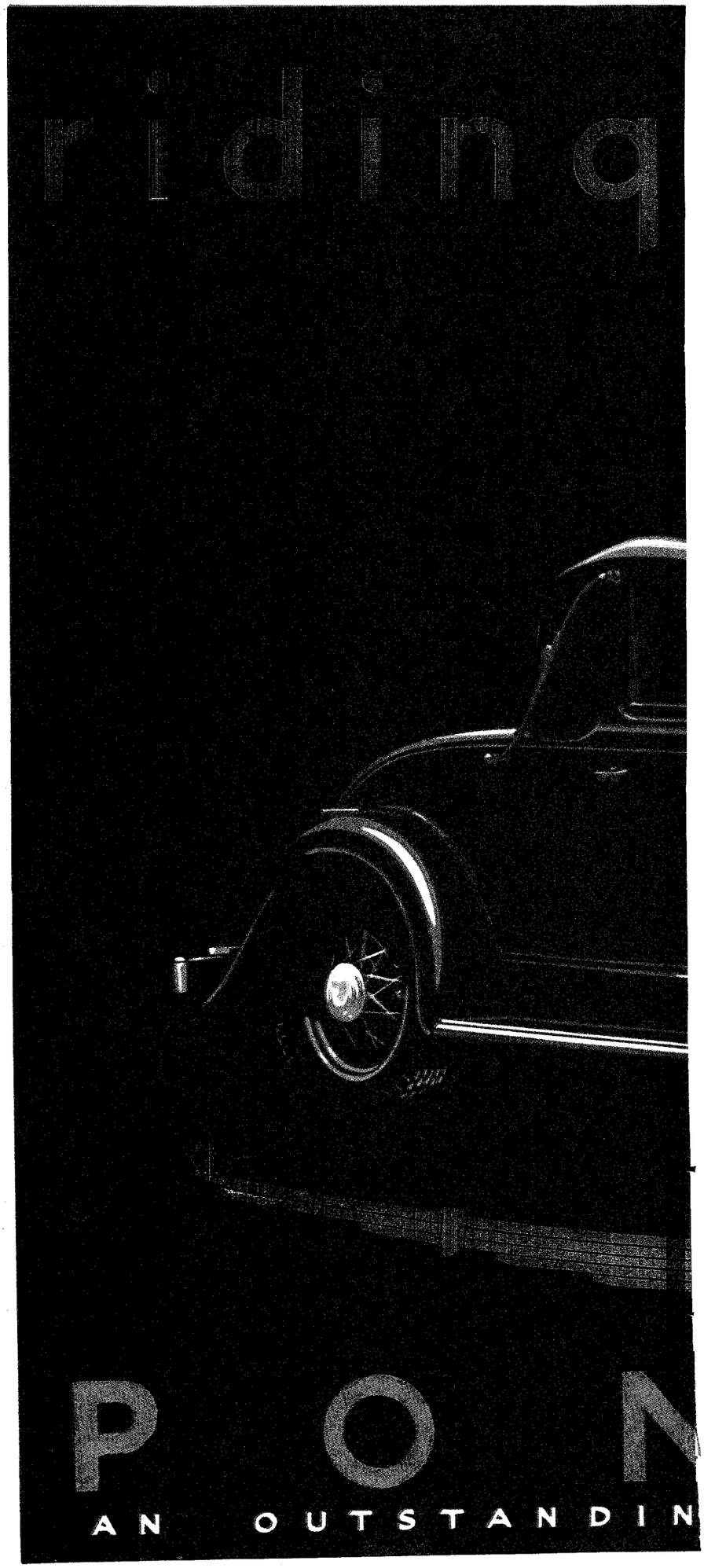
If you, like most people, want to enjoy comfort *with* economy—

Drive a Pontiac!

* * *

Other Pontiac conveniences and features are: big, weather-proof brakes; 17-inch thin-rim steering wheel; toe-button control of headlamp beams; indirect ventilation; non-glare windshield and "smoked" rear vision mirror; narrow body pillars and wide windows; upholstery in genuine whipcord, mohair or leather; and a big motor developing 60 horsepower that gives you fast pick-up and smooth performance at any speed. . . . Remember, you can buy Pontiac on G. M. A. C. terms.

OAKLAND 8—PONTIAC 6
TWO FINE CARS



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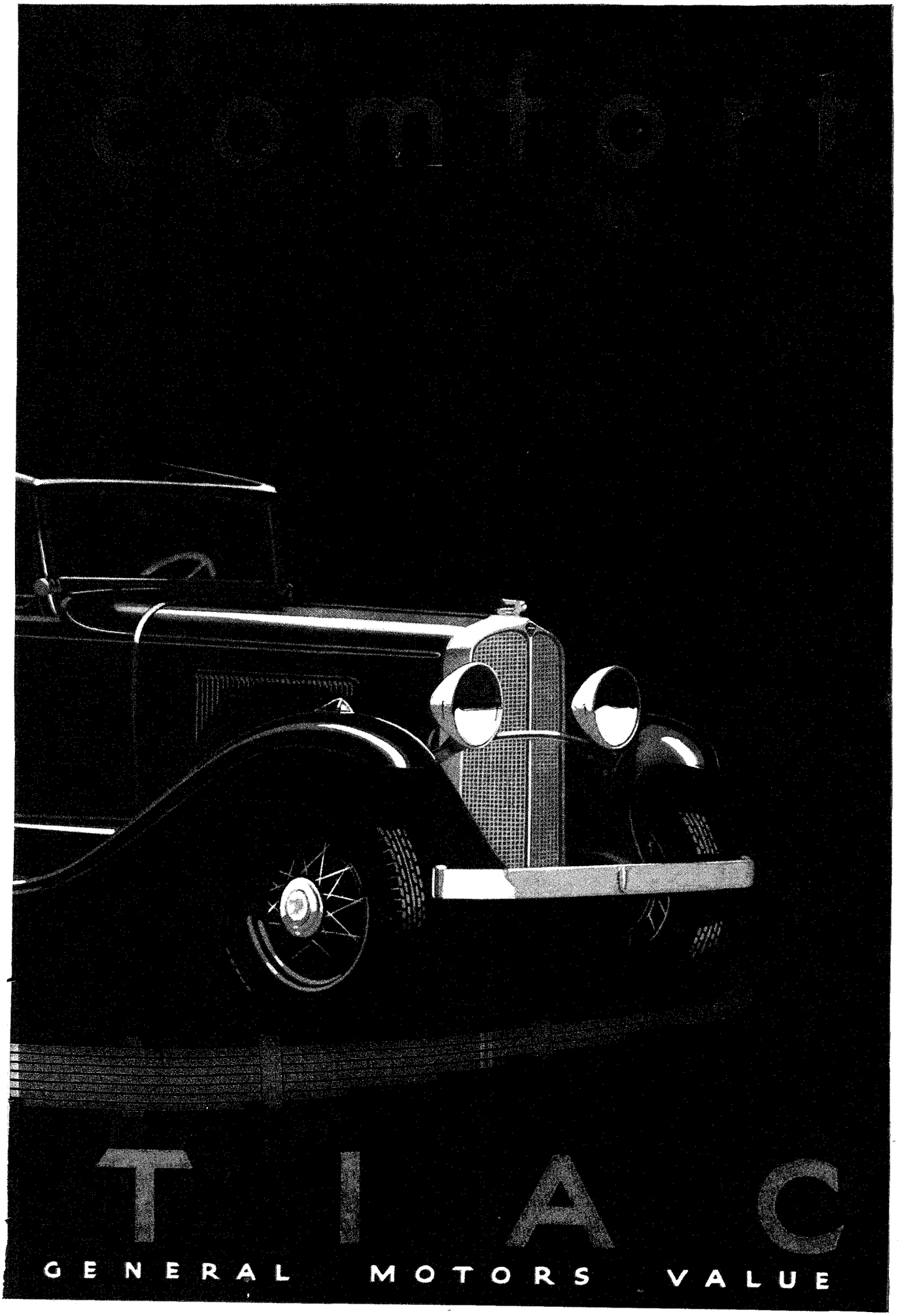

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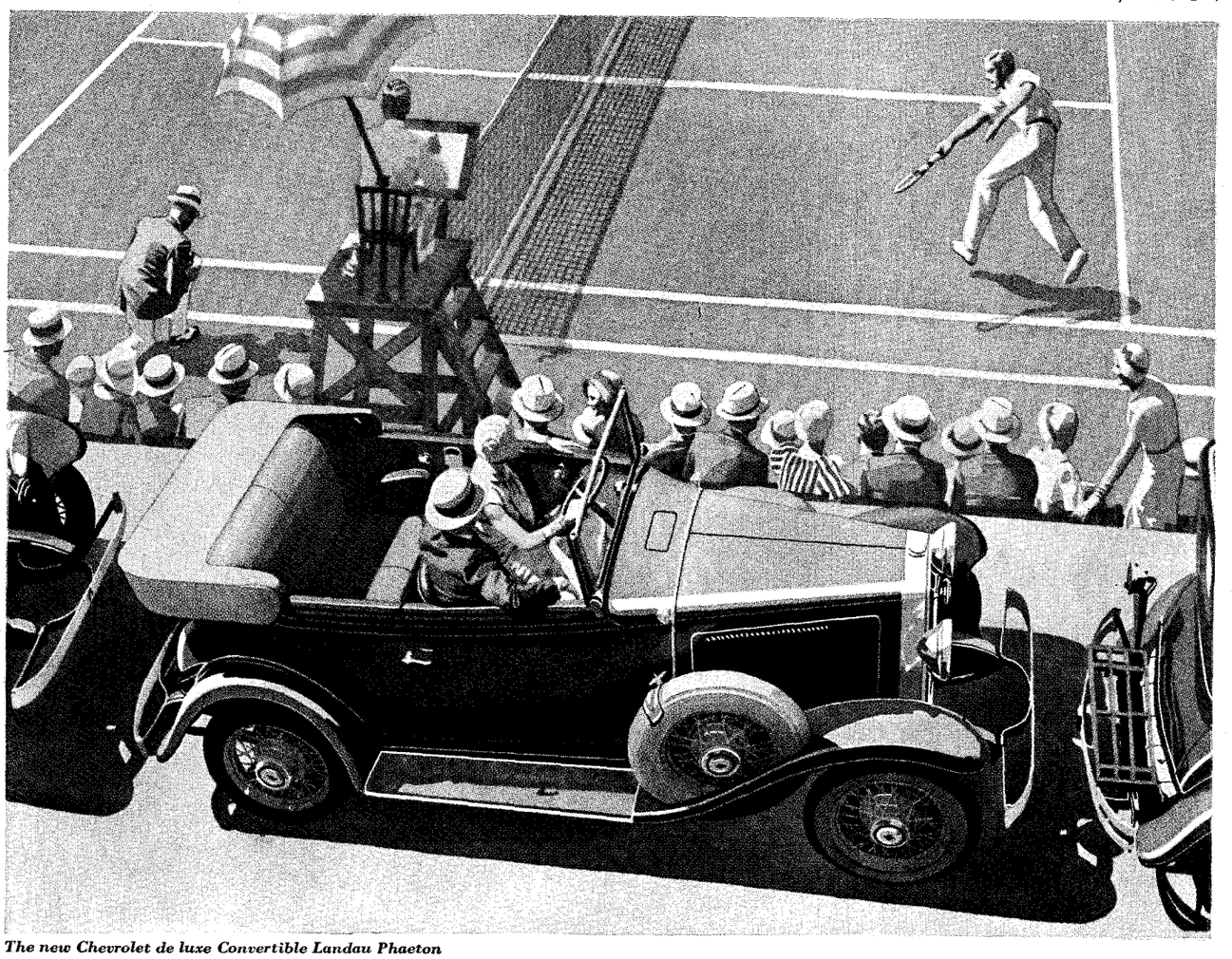

The new Chevrolet de luxe Convertible Landau Phaeton

Compare the quality—consider the value

When you are choosing your automobile, remember that you are making a very important selection—one that will have a great deal to do with your pleasure and peace of mind for a long time to come. Make it a point, therefore, to choose carefully. Compare the quality of all low-priced cars. Consider value. Chevrolet believes that, once you do this, your choice will fall on the new Chevrolet Six. This car gives you spacious bodies by Fisher—styled in Fisher's best manner—and built of safe, rigid, wood-and-steel construction. The Chevrolet chassis is a modern chassis, with a long frame, four long chrome-vanadium springs and four hydraulic shock absorbers. And the engine—though a big 50-horsepower Six, with all the smoothness and quietness that go with six cylinders—delivers matchless economy of operation. There are many other evidences of Chevrolet quality that you should know—many other facts that will help you make a wise motor car choice. Take time to *get them all*—and compare them with what other cars offer, before coming to a decision. The more thorough your comparison, the more convinced you will be that *Chevrolet is the great American value.*

New Low Prices—*Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, $355 to $590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. Product of General Motors. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.*
Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A Continuous-Motion Movie Camera

A MOVIE CAMERA MUST TAKE A SERIES of successive photographs of a scene in which there are moving elements. The projector casts these successively on the screen in such a way that the illusion of motion results.

The standard camera has a shutter that closes automatically when the film-strip is moving from one position to the next. During each brief exposure, the film must be at rest; it therefore has to move in jerks.

A newly invented camera has no shutter, and its film moves steadily without stopping.

How this apparent impossibility is achieved is explained in *The American Cinematographer* (Hollywood, Cal.) by William Stull. It is done by a skilful arrangement of lenses within the camera, by which the image moves with the film during the exposure, and is then cut off. Writes Mr. Stull:

"From the very inception of the cinematograph, the intermittent movement of the film past the aperture has been held to be one of the basic principles of the moving picture. It was, in fact, one of the corner-stones of the power of the once mighty 'Film Trust'—and, neither necessity nor the efforts of earnest workers brought forth a practical non-intermittent camera. Therefore, said the wise ones, such a camera is an absolute impossibility!

"Of course, more than a few physicists have evolved means of making records of ultra-high-frequency electrical discharges, using the discharge for both subject, illuminant, and shutter, but none of these were more than laboratory experiments, and totally incapable of photographing normal action on a set.

"At a recent meeting of the American Society of Cinematographers, a practical non-intermittent camera, and successful films made therewith, were presented."

THE inventor is Gabriel Garcia Moreno, lately a successful banker of Mexico City, but for the past two years a member of Hollywood's technical colony. His lifelong avocation has been the design and construction of optical machinery, and when once he had, in his Mexican laboratory, evolved the principles upon which his new camera is constructed, he came to Hollywood to perfect and manufacture the camera itself. With him he associated Silas E. Snyder, editor of *The International Photographer*, and William G. Fairbank, a capitalist and organizer. Under the combined efforts of these three, the new Moreno-Snyder Continuous Camera has become a fact. We read further:

"Beyond the basic fact that the camera makes a motion-picture upon conventional film by means of a conventional lens, everything about the camera is new, not only in design, but in principle.

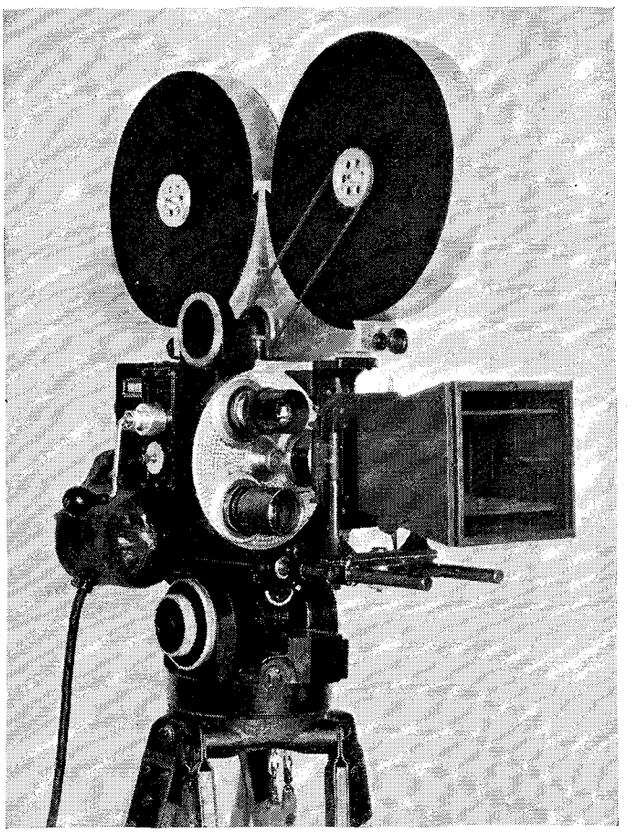
"The camera is not, externally, greatly unlike the conventional studio apparatus. But within, it is unlike any piece of cine-machinery extant. The film apparently travels backward. It passes from the right-hand, or rear, magazine through an astonishing series of loops in the camera-mechanism, and feeds into the left-hand, or front, magazine, where it is spooled with the emulsion side turned in, quite reversing normal practise.

"But a second glance reveals a surprizing simplicity in the film-motivating apparatus. Three sprockets and an ingenious revolving lens-wheel, which rotates about them, are the sole moving parts. This lens-wheel, or optical shutter, is the heart of the camera. It consists of an octagonal steel plate rigidly fixt upon the main shaft of the camera, and bearing on its outer edge eight lenses, which supplement the regular lens of the camera, and, moving with the film, rectify the continuous movement thereof, and effect a steady, motionless image upon each frame. These lenses, or prisms, are specially ground to Señor Garcia Moreno's formula, are perfectly matched, and are immovably set in their places.

"The lens-wheels are assembled upon a single optical machine of Señor Garcia Moreno's design, which, it is stated, sets these lenses in place with an accuracy of less than .00001".

"Since this camera has no true shutter, how is the exposure to be controlled? Señor Garcia Moreno's answer has been by fitting his aperture with a variable slit, controlled from without. From the unusually large extreme aperture—360 degrees—it may be imagined that a tremendous range of exposure is possible, but this only tells half the story, for the continuous movement of the film and the absence of any shutter increase this amazingly. At the standard recording-speed of ninety feet per minute, and a shutter-aperture of 170 degrees, the conventional camera gives an equivalent exposure of 1/48 second; while, at the same film-speed, but with its maximum 'shutter-opening,' this camera gives an exposure of 1/24 second.

"No important part of the camera is moved at all in focusing and it is absolutely impossible to photograph a scene with the camera in the focusing position. The focusing system consists of a prism just in front of the aperture, which is slipt into place by depressing a small button at the side of the camera, and is automatically thrown clear of the aperture whenever the camera is started.



Courtesy of *The American Cinematographer* (Hollywood, Cal.)

The Continuous Movie Camera

"Combined with this unusual focusing arrangement is an absolutely unique device known as the 'Exposometer.' This is simply a practical exposure-meter built as an integral part of the camera. It consists of a small photoelectric cell into which the light-beam from the lens is reflected, and which actuates a needle upon a dial at the rear of the camera: when the lens and shutter are so adjusted as to keep this needle within certain marks upon the dial, the exposure of the scene will be approximately correct.

"A further interesting feature of this camera is the film-magazine. The Moreno-Snyder magazines are, at first sight, of the conventional double type, with separate retorts for exposed and unexposed film. But each retort is removable, and both are interchangeable, making it possible to greatly reduce the equipment carried on long vacation trips."

As there is no intermittent movement, and since the few moving parts are all in continuous motion, the camera is almost perfectly noiseless at normal speeds. Its range is enormous, from eight frames per second to more than 300 (over 1,000 feet per minute), with a possibility of even higher speeds if adequate driving-motors are used. This is a considerable advantage for both high-speed and sound photography, while the continuous movement of the film offers advantages to portable, single-film recording systems.

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To Record Phone Messages

A DEVICE FOR RECORDING TELEPHONE conversations, local, long distance, and transoceanic, has been perfected in Germany, and will be exploited in this country through the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. It will be available here, but just when has not yet been determined, H. H. Kohlhaas, the corporation's manager of publications, announces.

Whether it will be sold outright or rented, and how much it will cost, has not yet been determined. The New York *Times* quotes him as follows:

"We believe there is a large field for this sort of device.

"Suppose a representative of a large banking-house has to make some rapid negotiations on an important matter with a bank in, let us say, Buenos Aires. The deal is completed after a long and detailed conversation. He then has to explain it to his associates. Instead of resorting to hasty and, perhaps, illegible notes, he turns on the recorder and the entire conversation is repeated; or, perhaps, a stenographer makes a transcript of it for further study.

"It should constitute almost the equivalent of a signed agreement, and it is my personal opinion that such a record would be unimpeachable evidence in court if there should be any call for it. Of course, the new device will have various other applications."

THE device occupies a space about equal to that of a radio-receiver. It is based upon the telegraphone, invented over thirty years ago by Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish engineer, and described in our pages on August 4, 1900. It can record a conversation of fifteen minutes. *The Times* goes on to say:

"Its operation is based upon the principle that a steel wire can be made to retain degrees of magnetism varying throughout its length. The telegraphone was invented before the modern three-element vacuum-tube, and it is understood to have been through the use of the latter that the recording device was perfected by Dr. Curt Stille of Berlin.

"The fluctuating currents in the telephone circuit are amplified in the device and passed through the coils of an electro-magnet. The steel wire is drawn across the poles of the latter by an electric motor. The fluctuations, corresponding with the voice vibrations, thus are recorded in the steel in minute and invisible variations of magnetism.

"When the conversation is ended the wire again is drawn through a solenoid, the magnetism acting upon the latter's coils so as to produce a minute current in them. This, in turn, is amplified, and the result is the reproduction of the conversation.

"According to Mr. Kohlhaas, the record may be kept 'virtually indefinitely,' but it is thought that in most cases a permanent record would not be needed. To permit repeated use of the same piece of wire, the device incorporates a means for demagnetizing the wire by subjecting it to alternating current, after which it can be used over again. The instrument is attachable to any modern telephone.

"No samples of the new device had been imported from Germany, Mr. Kohlhaas said, and whether it would be manufactured in this country had not been determined."

World's Water-Power Doubles in Ten Years

THE capacity of the water-wheels in the constructed plants of the world, according to estimates made by the U. S. Geological Survey, was 23,000,000 horse-power in 1920, 29,000,000 at the end of 1923, 33,000,000 at the end of 1926, and 46,000,000 horse-power at the end of 1930, an increase of 100 per cent. in ten years. The increase during the last four years in Europe has slightly exceeded that in North America. Outside of the United States the greatest increases in constructed plants have been in Italy, Japan, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Sweden. A large percentage increase is also shown by New Zealand, Mexico, Brazil, and India. Says a government press-bulletin:

"These estimates are based on information available in the U. S. Geological Survey, and for many countries the estimates of capacity of installed water-wheels are based on data collected a year or more ago. The estimates for the United States and Canada are corrected to January 1, 1931.

"The estimates of potential water-power are based on ordinary low water and an efficiency of 70 per cent. in the plants. The installed capacity of machinery at constructed plants averages two to three times the potential power under conditions of low flow, and this accounts for the fact that in some countries the installed capacity equals or exceeds the estimated potential power."

Totals for the continents are as follows:

	Developed	*Potential*
Africa	33,000	190,000,000
Asia	4,000,000	71,000,000
Europe	18,400,000	56,000,000
North America	21,800,000	69,000,000
Oceanica	370,000	17,000,000
South America	900,000	44,000,000
Approximate Total	46,000,000	447,000,000

The August Meteors

WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN EVER GO to other planets, or even send messages to them, we are constantly receiving messages from elsewhere in the universe.

They have been coming for ages, and in August there is an unusually good chance to see them.

These messages are the shooting stars, or meteors, that occasionally land on the surface as meteorites.

On any clear night they can be seen, at the rate of three or four an hour, but at certain times of year they come in "showers." The most dependable of these occur in August. On the nights of August 11 and 12 they appear in greatest profusion. This year the moon is new on August thirteenth; so the crucial nights will be dark from dusk to dawn.

Dr. James Stokley of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, writes as follows in Science Service's "August Star Story" (Washington):

"The reason for any such shower is simply that the meteors are traveling around the sun in a more or less continuous swarm which crosses the path of the earth in the place that it occupies in August Then, the earth intercepts a large number of the meteors, and as they fall they are heated to incandescence by the friction of the atmosphere.

"Most of them are no larger than a grain of sand, or a pinhead for the largest. They are completely burned, and never reach the ground. Most meteors are seen after midnight, because at that time the earth meets them head-on. In the evening only those moving fast enough to catch up with the earth are visible.

"If you watch the sky after midnight on the eleventh or the twelfth, you will see them at the rate of one or two a minute. Of course, the weather has to be clear, and the sky should also be dark, if you want to see the greatest numbers. With the moon safely out of the way, one source of trouble is eliminated, but the glare of city lights may be just as troublesome.

"They all seem to radiate from one part of the sky—in the constellation of Perseus. For that reason these August shooting stars are called the Perseid meteors. Actually, they are moving in a practically parallel direction, and their paths only seem to converge in the distance, like the parallel tracks of a railroad.

"At one time reputable scientists refused to believe that a stone or a piece of iron could fall from the heavens to the earth, and tho astronomers now agree as to what meteorites are, there is a difference of opinion as to where they come from. Dr. Olivier, who is an acknowledged authority, holds to the theory that they were born of the sun at the same time as the rest of the solar system. Since some of the meteors appear to enter the earth's atmosphere with so high a speed that they must have come from outside the solar system, Dr. Olivier takes this as evidence that the process of planet building has gone on elsewhere in the universe, and that the meteors are visitors from distant space.

"A different view is represented by Dr. Moulton, who accepts the theory of Dr. T. C. Chamberlin. According to Chamberlin's theory, the sun is frequently ejecting iron, magnesium, oxygen, etc., in the form of vapor. Within a few weeks this material reaches the distance of the earth, and by that time its heavier constituents have condensed into solid masses, which he calls chondrules. But the stuff keeps on going, tho at lower speed, and the gravitational attraction the chondrules have for each

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other makes them form compact clusters. After long ages they may again return to the vicinity of the sun, and the heat partly melts them and cements them into meteors. If this is true, then there is a constant supply of meteors, tho one that falls tonight may have left the sun millions of years ago."

Soap as a Germ-Killer

SOME USE expensive antiseptics, when a cheap soap would be even more effective.

Not that all soaps will destroy all germs. Know your soap and know your germ, and take action accordingly.

This, in effect, is the advice of Dr. Albert S. Richardson, director of chemical research in soap manufacture, writing in *Your Health Magazine* (Cleveland, Ohio). He says:

"There are soaps to cure skin diseases, to kill body odor, and to perfume the atmosphere.

"What do these various soaps do?

"Are germicidal and antiseptic soaps safe to use? How can I pick out a good soap for personal use?

"These are natural questions which have occurred to many physicians and lay people interested in matters of health.

"Before deciding whether a correct, impartial answer can be given to these questions, let us inquire what facts stand out in the extensive, widely scattered literature on the germicidal action of soap. It will be logical to consider first the action of soaps as such, without the addition of real or supposed medicating agents.

"Careful reading convinces one that there are few really conflicting sets of experimental data. Much confusion is due to the fact that relatively few investigators have fully appreciated that the germicidal action of soap presents as many problems as there are kinds of organisms and of soap. In other words, instead of one problem, we are confronted with a large number of specific problems.

"Toward some pathogenic organisms, soap in general has been found extremely efficient and may be classed as a powerful germicide. For example, even the purest and mildest form of soap, such as white floating soap, is roughly five to ten times as germicidal as carbolic acid toward many organisms. The following organisms belong to this group and, as near as the writer is able to interpret the known experimental results, are arranged approximately in order of decreasing susceptibility to destruction by soap.

"Pneumococcus [pneumonia germ]. Gonococcus [gonorrhea]. Meningococcus [meningitis]. Bacillus diphtheriæ [diphtheria]. Streptococcus [virulent sore throat].

"Soap is distinctly antiseptic, but is not to be classed as a powerful germicide toward the following organisms, also arranged roughly in the order of decreasing susceptibility.

"Bacillus dysenteriæ. Typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli. Bacillus coli [colon germ]. Vibrio choleræ Asiaticæ (Asiatic cholera]. Anthrax [malignant pustule].

"Soap is but feebly germicidal toward the very important organism staphylococcus aureus. This is true not only of the mild, neutral soaps, but also of the so-called germicidal soaps scented with carbolic acid.

"A few other pathogenic organisms have been tested against soap, but the evidence available does not warrant a very positive statement concerning them. Two scattered experiments with the tubercular bacillus show seemingly conflicting extremes of efficiency and of inefficiency. One investigator found the syphilis organism susceptible to a number of soaps.

"The germicidal activity of a soap depends somewhat on the composition of the fats from which it is made. The harder or saturated fats make soaps which are generally more active than those made from liquid stocks, altho the latter are somewhat more active toward some particular organisms. Most toilet soaps are made of blended stocks, with the harder fats predominating, and will afford a substantial protection against many common germs.

"Potassium and sodium soaps derived from the same fatty acid are of approximately equal germicidal action except under rare conditions where the greater solubility of the potassium soap is of advantage.

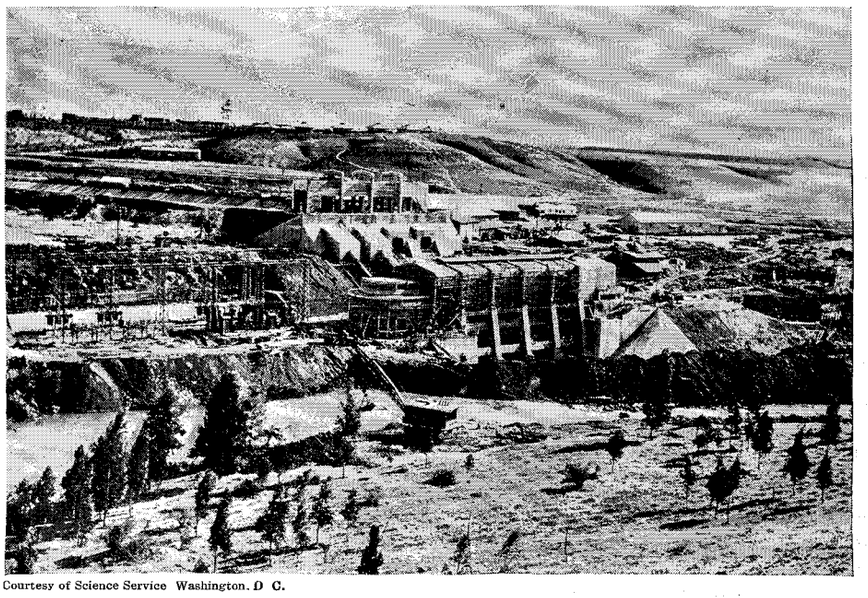
"Within practical limits, the percentage of free alkali in soap is not important from the germicidal point of view.

"As far as investigated, germicidal activity of soap increases markedly with increasing temperature."

Both Holy and Up to Date

PALESTINE is a Holy Land both to Christians and to Mohammedans, but this does not prevent its industrial modernization at the hands of the British, who have been given a "mandate" to govern it under the League of Nations.

Hydro-electric power stations on the river Jordan, in which Christ was baptized, are thus described in *The Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington):



Courtesy of Science Service Washington, D C.

On the Banks of the Jordan River

The new 18,000 horse-power hydro-electric plant at Jisr-el-Mujameh, one of three projects that will supply the Holy Land with abundant power for agriculture and manufacturing.

"Palestine is being modernized.

"With the completion of three hydro-electric power stations now being erected on the historic river Jordan, with the ribbing of the long, narrow valley of the Holy Land with concrete canals, and the utilization for a storage reservoir of the Sea of Galilee on whose waters Christ walked two millenniums ago, the Holy Land is becoming modern and industrial.

"The Jordan is readily adaptable to hydro-electric power, with its 3,000-foot drop from its source on Mount Hermon to its mouth in the Dead Sea, a saline lake 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and farther below the sea-level than any other body of water in the world.

"And with the diversion of seasonal flood waters of the Yarmuk and the Jordan rivers into the Sea of Galilee as a huge reservoir, and with the building of suitable dams and canals, 5,000,000 tons of water will be at the disposal of engineers every day during both the wet and dry seasons. These three power stations will total 48,000 horse-power output, and are the first step in a plan for the complete electrification of Palestine.

"The first of these power stations is now completed at Jisr-el-Mujameh, drawing its water-power from a canal carrying waters from the Yarmuk River, a tributary to the Jordan. This station delivers 18,000 horse-power in electricity, with provisions for doubling this amount.

"All three power plants will be joined together to supply the needs of every city, town, and agricultural settlement in Palestine, and while the plants are privately owned, the government is to regulate the charges in a manner similar to the way public utilities are regulated in the United States."

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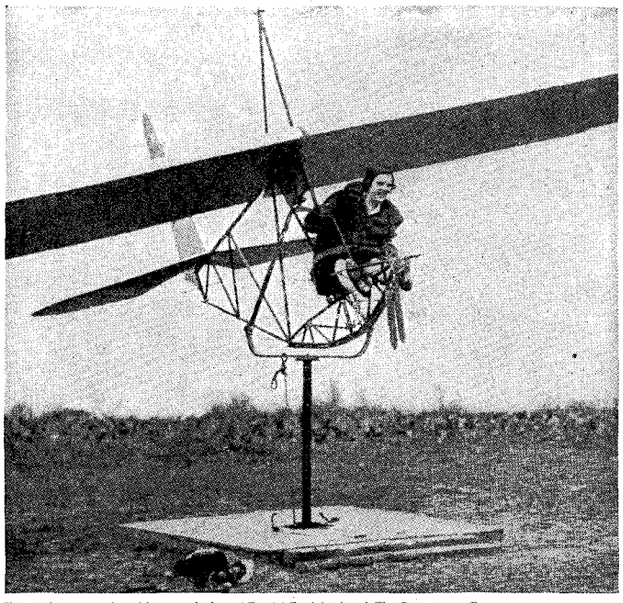
"Death-Defying" Thrills of Fence-Post Flying

STEADY! PICK 'ER UP! Climb slowly, wings level. Boy! You feel almost as if you could fly to the moon this way.

Your glider, according to Daniel Rochford, writing in *The Sportsman* (Boston), rolls, pitches, yaws, "or what have you?"

So you soar, soar, soar! Contrary air-currents sometimes catch and twist your frail craft and threaten it with destruction.



Illustrations reproduced by permission of Daniel Rochford and *The Sportsman* (Boston)

A Fair Fence-Post Flyer Tries Gliding Over a Fixt Spot

Sometimes you are shooting at dizzying speed toward the earth. But your clever handling of controls saves the day. You take advantage of the very things that threaten you. You maneuver your craft into the air-currents so that presently you are again soaring high.

At last you tire of flying, and spiral back to Mother Earth. But, for that matter, you have never been more than a few feet away from her all the time you have been having these hair-raising adventures. You are a fence-post flyer, in what Mr. Rochford designates as a "piston percher."

That is to say, your glider is one of several types used for training and amusement. It is perched on a piston, which it never leaves. But it catches air-currents that, with the aid of clever mechanisms, give the illusion of flight. The picture in this column tells the story.

THIS piston percher and other devices of the same sort are calculated, Mr. Rochford believes, to make the public air-minded. They will, he believes, under proper conditions, turn fence-post flyers into real flyers.

These land-bound flying-machines are to be found at amusement parks and flying fields—for both thrills and instruction.

"I believe," says the writer in *The Sportsman*, "these 'thriller' devices, in so far as they suggest actual airplane conditions, are wonderful recruiters for bona-fide airplane flight courses. For the hundreds who can decide directly to invest in an airplane course, millions can ride in these things. And of the millions many will get the desire for ultimate airplane-flight knowledge.

"You will now come along with me and we'll have a try at a whole series of these machines."

And so we're off:

We'll imagine all these contrivances are at the same airport, so that a person can pass from one to the next. Assuming that you don't know anything about airplanes, we explain the principles of aircraft control—the stick, rudder, and throttle.

And we sit you down at the toyplane and wind tunnel. You have the usual set of airplane controls before you. You take the stick with your right hand. Your feet are firmly on the rudder bar. But not too firmly.

Your left hand reaches down to a lever which will turn on an electric fan in that big, honeycomb-ended, megaphonish affair in front of you.

First, you kick the rudder from side to side. There is a small airplane mounted on a stick between you and the wind tunnel. As you move the rudder, the little airplane's rudder moves, and it swings faintly left as you push left, faintly right as you push right.

Then you try the stick. You push it forward, and the tail fin of the toyplane drops. If air were blowing on that, it would, naturally, lift the tail and depress the nose. Pull back, and the opposite change occurs.

You push the real airplane's nose down, or lift it, by pushing forward or pulling back.

Now you move the stick to the right, and the ailerons on the toyplane move so that the right wing would drop. Now left, and that would drop. You can see it would if there were an air stream.

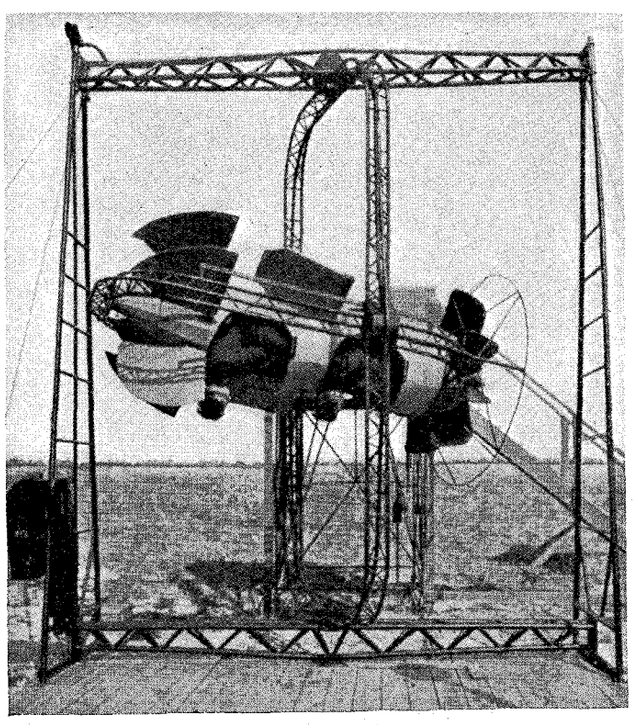
Elementary, but lucid—an easy way to get theory of flight.

Now turn on the fan. Remember that the toyplane is on a counterbalanced rod, and will move up and down as you make it climb or descend with your stick. Your throttle is wide open. A breeze is mussing your hair. And things are happening to the toyplane.

In a moment you are remembering what I told you. You pull the stick slowly back, and the plane climbs. You play with it. Finally you know how to keep the plane midway up the stick and perfectly level. Already you've saved yourself the price of a correspondence course. You know how an airplane flies.

NOW Mr. Rochford lures us over to a perchplane. Its wing span is 18 feet, 2½ inches, we read in *The Sportsman*, length, 16 feet, 6 inches. The metal air screw "is driven by a 10 horse-power alternating-current, 220-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase electric motor." Further:

It is on top of a fixt steel post six feet from the ground. You climb a collapsible ladder to get in. Inside, you fasten your



Thrills and Safety Combined in a Synthetic Flight

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safety belt. The operator starts the motor —or perhaps you're in the type where you put your own quarter in the slot box—and the minute ride begins.

The propeller whizzes around. You get a real rush of air past your face. Your tie may blow out and snap your ear-tip for you. Remember what you learned with the toyplane.

First, level your plane off—controls all neutralized. Now try some rudder action, just as you did with the toyplane. Right. Now left. Right and left. Now try the stick. Nose down a little. Nose up a little. Billowy wave stuff. But it will give you the feel of the craft. Now try some turns. Right rudder and stick to the right. Better push the stick a bit forward. You'd be stalling on your turn were you in a real plane. Now center everything. Now left. So you go. Figure S-ing, in so far as you can.

But, whoa, you've stuck the nose clear down in the corner. Now she drags like a wet sail. You slue a bit. You've spilled yourself. The device can't keep on acting like an airplane if you bang it around like that. Slowly you regain normal flight position. And suddenly your ride is done.

THERE'S another of these training craft that, according to Mr. Rochford's account, "doesn't look like so much." It's "a frog-type craft, squatting on its bellows." But then:

The instructor starts the bellows bellowing and you are bumped acutely at all angles. The stick and rudder are connected to a pneumatic device which offsets the main bellows movements.

Your score is counted on the demerit plan—one move of the clock finger for every time you're caught off level flight position. Fifteen is as high as the clock goes. If you want another ride, drop another quarter in the gas-meter.

Now you are going to try a glider-like device, hung on an A-frame with a small commercial air-fan propeller and an electric motor about twenty feet out in front of it.

The instructor asks you your weight. He then twists a ratchet and slides the plane ahead or back—a clever and simple device—and the seat can be moved forward or back to allow for leg length.

This craft is low to the ground. There'd be much more thrill if they had you up about six feet. Maybe later models will raise you.

There is no honeycomb before the fan to straighten out the air. But a slight twist in the breeze, if you do notice it, merely gives you a little more flying to do. I didn't notice any torque.

You are in an open glider seat. But out front is another ring sight. This will fly more nearly like a plane. Your job at first will be to keep the ring sight aimed at the propeller hub.

All set? All right, we've turned on the fan. Now, try straight, level flight first. Try the rudder. Works nicely, doesn't it? Try the billowy waves. Up, and down. Steady—you're getting your left wing down.

OK. Try some turns. Fine, you're getting the idea. Of course, if you get way down sideways, the air stream isn't acting normally any more.

Notice these three ropes tied between these uprights either side of the fan. The top one is your stalling point. Don't get your gun sight above it. The middle one is the normal horizon. The bottom rope

The Winning Battery of the Cool Shave League

THE 2 INGRAM BARBERS...TERRY TUBE OR JERRY JAR

READ the record! The 2 Ingram Barbers bat 1.000 with men who want cool shaves! They give an early morning assist to millions of fans, and they field the old whiskers with a clean scoop. No nicks, no burns, no terrors!

Try a squeeze play from the tube or a pick-up from the jar. Either is full to the brim with the coolest, soothingest, smoothest shaving cream that ever fanned a chin! Ingram's is

cool! Cool!! COOL!!!

Either the Ingram Jar or the Ingram tube contains the same rich, cooling, soothing cream. The jar is the most economical package ever made. The tube is the more convenient. But both are cool, cool, cool.

Deliberately we set out to make them cool. Every jar—every tube—contains three special healing ingredients that tone your face and soothe your skin when and while you're shaving.

There you have the secret of Ingram's great success—it does the work of a shaving cream, tonic and lotion all in one—a complete benediction to your cheeks and your chin!

The quickest way for you to try this glorious cream is to go straight to your druggist and ask for the tube or the jar, whichever you prefer.

But if you'd like to try it at our expense, we'd be delighted to send you a sample and give you your first ten Ingram shaves free of all expense. We can afford to—we know you'll want more.

INGRAM'S
Shaving Cream
IN TUBES OR JARS!

10 COOL SHAVES—FREE

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., DEPT. F-81,
110 Washington Street,
New York, N. Y.

I'd like to try ten cool Ingram shaves

*Name*_____

*Street*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

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represents the normal gliding angle. See if you can keep the gun sight on this piece of white paper I move about behind the ropes. If you respond fairly quickly, I mark you O.K. If not, you have to practise more.

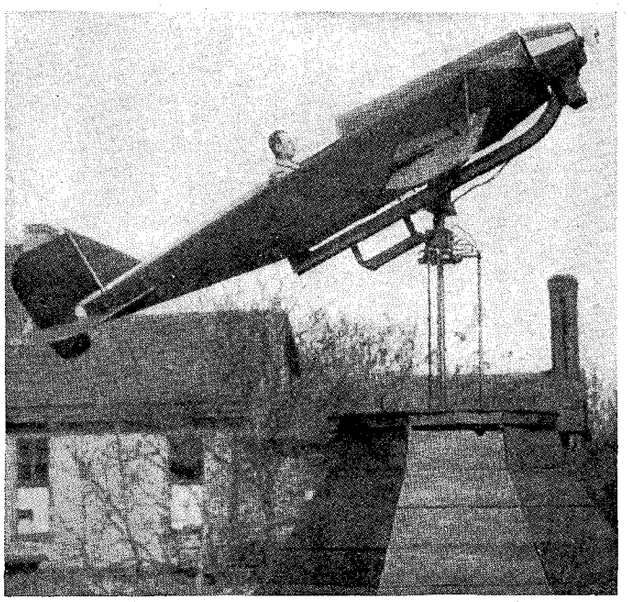
Now we come to something more complicated—a perchplane that rises in the wind until you are thirteen feet off the ground. Reading on:

The power is a 7½ horse-power, 220-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase electric motor. You get in by yourself, as the craft sits firmly on the platform, and fasten your belt. Now, do what you did in the other planes. But remember that, when you tilt your plane up 30 degrees, you turn on the comprest air, and up you go like an elevator. To get down, nose her earthward 30 degrees. You can spiral up or down, and get quite a kick out of this.

Now you're getting ready for flying, and you must try the taxiplane. It has a motor-cycle engine, a stub top wing, and three wheels so you can't nose her over. Keep off to the side of the runway to let the regular planes get on and off. Read that sign in front of you: "If in doubt, cut the switch."

Go down there to that little flag, make a left turn, and come back. Get your tail off right away, then run along with your nose down, as if getting speed for take-off. Slow down and get your tail skid on the field before you try any turns. Play with the throttle. Try your controls. Then get going and go level.

All right. You're ready for an actual flight. Get into this glider. Fasten your belt. Remember, now, you don't have to squeeze the stick so hard. All you're going to do at first is just to skim along, six inches above the ground. Keep your controls neutral. I'm putting two boys on each end of the rubber shock cord. I'll shout the signals; you sit there and see what happens.



Up and Up and Up You Go, but You Never Leave Your Perch on the Fence-Post

The rope boys walk out. They begin to run. The tension tightens the rope. With a suddenness you are wafted forward; you sail along the ground. The keel touches the sand and, with a slight swing of the glider, you stop. The wing, to the side you swung, comes easily to the ground.

Climb just a little when we launch you this time, fly a dozen feet up, and glide down easily.

Brace yourself for the launching. Feel the launching ropes quiver. There are six boys on each. They are running. Your instructor shouts and, with a breath-taking surge, you are sweeping up into the air. Talk about thrills! But, before you realize it, you've nosed her down and are coming down very fast. The controls you find a little unresponsive. But it's well. When you get into a power plane, you'll be ready for immediate reactions.

Now we're going to tow you into the air behind this auto, says Mr. Rochford. The driver will "first haul you down the field. When you get used to that, he does it with you higher up, and then releases you. At first you land straight ahead, and later you do S's, left and right." Further:

Many of these devices could be adapted for blinded flight instruction. One of the simplest blind-flight outfits is the instrument box which Captain Ocker of the Army devised. You hold your face into the end of the box, which has instruments at the other end, and somebody spins you around in a flight-surgeon's chair. You realize then that your senses can lie, while the instruments do not. The Army some years ago experimented with the Ruggles Orientator in flight examinations.

These are a few of the new machines which may help Americans to want to fly their own planes. There are others in existence, or coming along, equally worth mentioning. But from the data here presented, you can see that aids to aviation are on the increase.

Equal Rights for Hens

OF PRIME INTEREST TO MOTORISTS is a highway principle enunciated by the Motor Vehicle Department of Connecticut to the effect that hens and their families have rights which must be respected.

Exception is taken to the official proclamation on the ground that it has no teeth in it.

"The pronouncement does not seem to be legally binding, containing only moral force," complains the Providence *Journal*, raising its voice chivalrously on behalf of the distracted hen in the traffic.

The Journal continues:

The principle appears to be left at rather loose ends by the Connecticut Commissioner, who expresses himself neatly as follows:

"The question is not so much one of law as one of the proper intent and proper use of the dangerous machine with which the operator is entrusted. It seems a clear, moral duty on the part of every operator to use due care and caution for any domestic creature. It might be well to apply to animals the rules governing operating conduct toward children."

Well, that seems to preserve the *status quo* rather effectually as far as hens are concerned. Persons who habitually respect their clear, moral duty will continue to do so, while those who are indifferent to such duties can hardly be expected to modify their indifference as the result of a merely moral admonition.

We agree with practically everything the Connecticut official has said regarding man's proper conduct toward hens and all other living creatures, altho his suggestion that animals might well be treated as considerately as children seems like stretching the principle a bit too far.

We may charitably assume that all but malicious motorists try to avoid injuring or killing animals, even hens, on the highway.

There are plenty of cases of negligence and indifference, but on the other hand we hear not infrequently of instances in which a driver has damaged his car and imperiled human life in an effort to avoid running over a dog or a cat.

The great majority of drivers are also considerate of hens in the road. But the particular hen problem of the highways is an exceedingly difficult one.

Of all living things a hen furnishes the superlative example of a subnormal intelligence.

It is futile to expect much of a hen, and concerning the actions of a hen on the open road it is absolutely impossible to predicate or to guess.

We may be glad that somebody has at last spoken a good word for the road rights of hens, altho in our opinion it might have been more civilized first to have the rights of pedestrians more clearly defined.

But pedestrians, *The Journal* sagely remarks, "are gradually acquiring a highway education and are steadily improving in gymnastic ability, and probably this will be a rough world for hens until they are somehow educated along the same line." Finally:

The whole question, as this Connecticut declaration reminds us, seems to be a part of that ancient riddle, "Why does a hen cross the road?"

There is no answer to that, because the statement is inaccurate. No hen ever crosses the road.

She merely gets as far as the middle of the road, runs around in circles, flaps erratically and squawks. And that is the hen riddle that baffles well-meaning motorists.

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"New Worlds to Conquer!" Cry the Birdmen

"WHERE do we fly from here, boys?" sing the aviators.

Gallant, dashing birdmen have spent the past several years in two ways.

They've been developing aviation as a sober, conservative business proposition.

And to rouse interest in it as such, they've been indulging in a free-for-all record-breaking spree.

Lindbergh, Byrd, Amelia Earhart, Orlebar, Post and Gatty, Soucek.

They've flown the Atlantic. They've flown around the world. They've set altitude, speed, and endurance records. In short, they've established pretty thoroughly what planes can do.

And now they're wondering what worlds are left to conquer. What real feats are left? A review of what has been done, and a suggestion of what may be done, is provided in the New York *Times* by a writer signing himself R. M. C.

Answering the second question first, the writer tells us that planes have yet "to accomplish a flight around the world at the equator—which involves another feat still unperformed, the crossing of the full Pacific—and a non-stop, refueling flight around the world.

"Those who think of aviation as an industry will add, 'and Atlantic flights with pay loads.'"

What has already been done you have been told before. But we are so frequently asked for information about famous flights that we believe a hurried résumé of the essential facts of some of the more celebrated may be acceptable to our readers. So we proceed with R. M. C.'s article:

The North Atlantic wastes have been successfully flown in an east bound direction thirteen times since 1919. In that year, in May, a United States Navy flying-boat made the crossing from Newfoundland to Portugal by way of the Azores. Soon there followed the first of the non-stop flights, that of Alcock and Brown from Harbor Grace to Clifden, Ireland, in the fast time of 16 hours 12 minutes.

Then the ocean fields lay fallow until the fateful year 1927, when the imagination of the world was set afire by the lone crossing of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from Roosevelt Field to Le Bourget, in May.

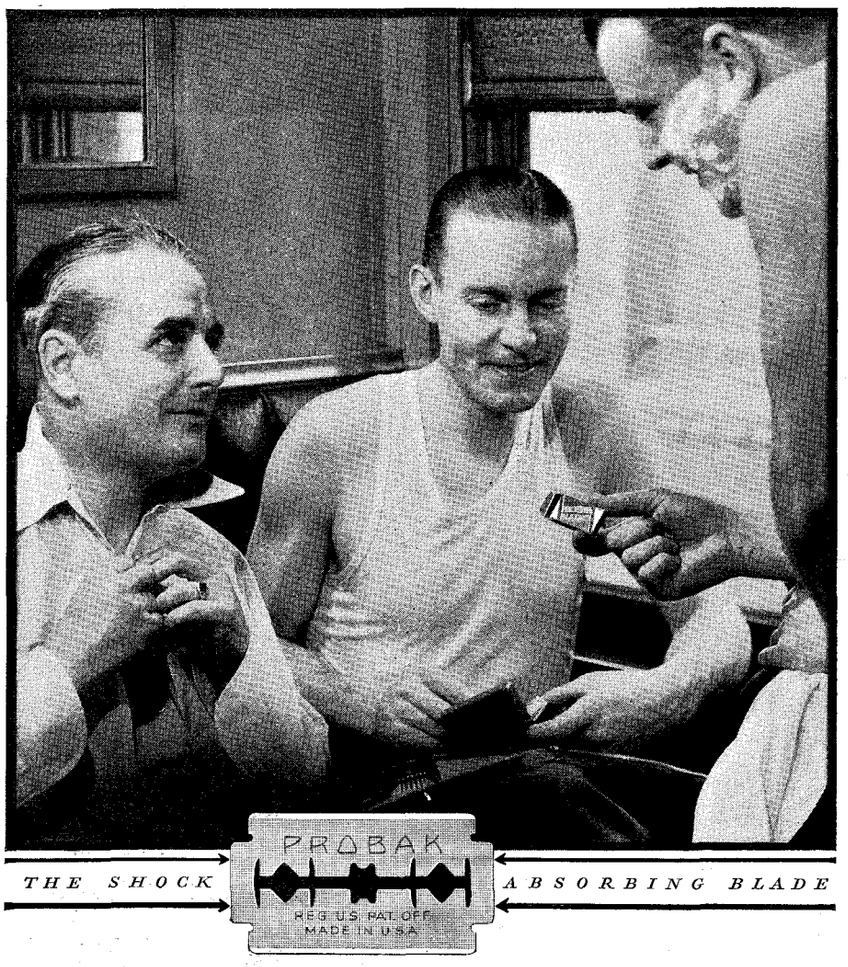
He was followed in the next month by Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, with Charles A. Levine as passenger, who flew from New York to Germany, a distance of 3,911 miles, in forty-two hours.

Next came Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who with Bernt Balchen, Acosta, and Noville made the French coast from Roosevelt Field in 33 hours 30 minutes.

Two months later yet another party crossed in safety, Brock and Schlee hopping from Harbor Grace to Croydon in twenty hours.

THAT wound up affairs for 1927; and in 1928 the only eastbound Atlantic flight was made by Wilmer Stultz and Lou Gordon, with Miss Earhart, from St. John's to Wales.

In June, 1929, Assolant, Lotti, and

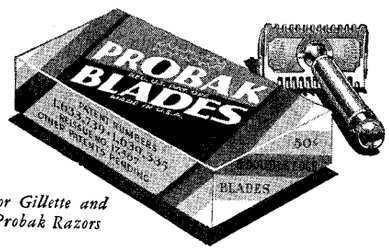


MEN *passed the good news along*

FROM the moment of its introduction Probak made friends and held them. Man-talk swept this double-edge blade to spectacular popularity. Shock-absorber construction and automatic machine manufacture—developments of Henry J. Gaisman—set a new standard of shaving comfort. Butterfly channeling in duo-tempered steel positively prevents blade distortion—keeps the edges in perfect alinement. Prove this on our guarantee. If every shave isn't a revelation in comfort return the package to your dealer and get your money—$1 for 10, 50c for 5.

PROBAK BLADES

MADE BY THE GAISMAN PROCESS



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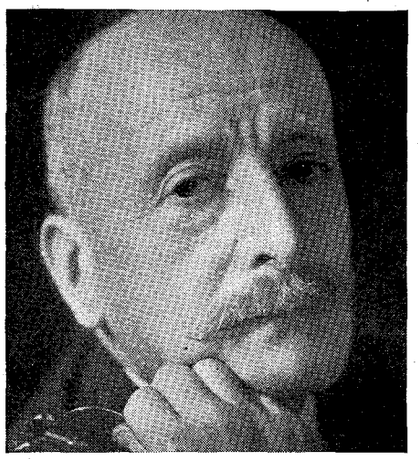
DO YOU Tire Easily?

asks this noted French physician



DR. GASTON LYON, of Paris

IS your vitality low, your appetite poor, your interest in things gone? Do you lack a natural reserve of strength?

It isn't natural to feel that way. And generally it isn't necessary! As the noted French physician, Dr. Lyon, author of the "Elementary Treatise on Clinical Therapeutics," states:—

"Constant lassitude is a symptom of a 'run-down' condition brought about by poisons from accumulated intestinal wastes.

"In such cases," he adds, "I have nearly always obtained excellent results by prescribing fresh yeast. Yeast softens the clogging food residue... frees the body of poisons... purifies and tones up the whole system."

Just drop in at any grocery store, or at a restaurant or soda fountain and get a supply of Fleischmann's Yeast. Eat it before meals, or between meals and at bedtime. Directions on the label.

• • •

"AS A NURSE I have to 'carry on' day and night," *writes* Miss Annabelle Hamill, *Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.* "Eating Fleischmann's Yeast keeps my system 'regular' and gives me energy to spare."

Eat 3 cakes a day —regularly!

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

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Lefevre, with a stowaway, flew in the *Yellow Bird* from Old Orchard, Maine, to Spain. Then Williams and Yancey, in the *Pathfinder*, made it to Rome.

Last year, the writer in *The Times* continues, Capt. J. Errol Boyd and Lieut. Harry P. Connor flew from Newfoundland to the Scilly Islands, off Cornwall, in October.

THIS year there has been a renewal of activity. Post and Gatty have circled the globe. Hillig and Hoiriis made it over the Atlantic, while Endres and Magyar flew from Harbor Grace to Budapest.

West-bound, the Atlantic has proved a far stiffer hurdle than in the other direction, we learn, reading on:

In 1924, the United States Army round-the-world flyers made it westward by way of Iceland and Greenland, but it was not until 1928 that the efforts to bridge the gap in a single hop were crowned with success when Koehl, von Huenefeld, and Fitzmaurice flew the plane *Bremen* from Dublin to Greenly Island.

In 1930, Air Commodore Charles Kingsford Smith, with Van Dyk, Stannage, and Saul, brought the veteran plane *Southern Cross* to New York from Ireland with a stop in Newfoundland, and von Gronau and his crew came by way of Greenland.

In the same year, Captain Dieudonné Coste, with Bellonte as partner, finally conquered the westward passage completely by making a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.

Admiral Byrd remains the lone airplane conqueror of both the Poles. In May, 1926, with the late Floyd Bennett, he flew from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to the North Pole and back in fifteen hours.

On November 28 and 29, 1929, the Admiral, then Commander, with Bernt Balchen, Harold I. June, and Capt. Ashley McKinley, flew from Little America to the South Pole and return in 18 hours 41 minutes, including a stop for fuel on the back track.

The world has thrice been circumnavigated by airplanes. First came the Army flyers, who went in a westerly direction. Of the four planes to start, two, the *Chicago*, with Lieut. Lowell W. Smith and Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold, and the *New Orleans*, with Lieut. Erik W. Nelson and Lieut. John Harding, Jr., completed the flight of 27,553 miles in flying time of 371 hours 11 minutes over a period of 175 days. Next, Kingsford-Smith completed, after a lapse of a year, the circle in the *Southern Cross*. His first legs, to Hawaii, Suva, and Australia, are still among the world's greatest flights.

The most recent attempt to girdle the earth by plane came when Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, in the plane *Winnie Mae*, flew eastward to complete the circuit of 15,400 miles by way of England, Germany, Russia, Alaska, and Canada, in flying time of 106 hours and total elapsed time of 8 days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes.

ACROSS the South Atlantic, from points in Spain, Portugal, and Africa, to Brazil, has been a popular route for west-bound flyers. This way, early in the year, came a fleet of eleven Italian flying-boats, commanded by General Balbo. Later the *Do-X* crossed the same way. Coutinho and Sacadura of Portugal were the first to make the southern crossing, we read, and they have been followed by Lebrix and Coste, Ferrarin and Del Prete, Iglesias and Jiminez, Larre Borges and Challe, and Jean Mermoz.

Now the writer in *The Times* comes to the matter of speed, saying:

The airplane has reached 357 miles an hour, made by Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar in the plane which had won the last Schneider Cup for Great Britain.

In cross-country flying, speed around 240 miles an hour has been maintained. Capt. Frank M. Hawks flew from Los Angeles to Curtiss Field, Valley Stream, Long Island, in 12 hours, 25 minutes, and 3 seconds. Last month he flew from Le Bourget early one morning, breakfasted in London, lunched in Berlin, and dined in Paris.

The altitude mark for planes has gone up and up until it now stands at 43,166 feet, made by Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the United States Navy.

In sheer endurance, too, there have been tremendous strides in each new attempt to set a record. Begun with a mere 150 hours in the air by the Army plane *Question Mark*—then hailed as a wonderful achievement—the refueling record has now reached 647 hours, 28 minutes, 30 seconds. Forest O'Brine and Dale Jackson spent this four weeks in the air over the Lambert-St. Louis field.

Without refueling, the endurance record recently returned to the United States from France when Walter Lees and Frederick Brossy flew for 84 hours and 33 minutes.

Blazing an Automobile Trail Through Mexico

"CQ. . .CQ. . .CQ."

The tiny radio set, perched "atop a windswept mountain" 500 miles south of Mexico City, sang its song persistently. The operator, "huddled close in a large overcoat," frowned, for there was no reply.

"CQ. . .CQ. . .CQ."

Undaunted, the radio repeated its call time after time. At last, we read in *Popular Mechanics*, "an amateur in Illinois heard the weak signals and answered. Then field station IPH told how three small American automobiles and their crews of six had progressed three miles during the day up steep mountainsides, en route from Nogales to San Salvador, surveying a route for the 12,000-mile highway to connect all the nations of North and South America, from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Buenos Aires."

And when this highway, which we have discust before, is done, driving down to visit our neighbors to the southward will not be so much more difficult than setting out for a holiday tour in the U. S. A.

Reading on in the account in *Popular Mechanics*, we are told of some adventures of the advance-guard of road builders, the surveyors:

Across the dreaded Barrancas, the deep gorges of north Jalisco, the party had pushed its way south; down through the bad lands and treacherous canyons south

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of Mexico City and across high mountain ranges and through burning jungles to San Salvador, the explorers and road-mappers crawled, until at last, in the late spring, they had driven their automobiles entirely through Mexico.

The survey party—a chief engineer, a doctor, radio operator, interpreter, and two drivers—"attacked" Mexico twice before finally being the first to traverse the country from north to south in automobiles. Last year they drove from Los Angeles along the west coast of Mexico and on to Mexico City. Even on that journey, sometimes two yokes of oxen helped pull the cars up steep grades, and occasionally blocks and tackles and racing engines assisted the oxen.

The difficulties of that trip were hardly an indication of the troubles that would beset them on the journey recently completed, of the mechanical ingenuity to be developed in rounding narrow mountain burro trails with heavily loaded automobiles, of recrossing one narrow river eighty-eight times.

Each car was fitted with a steel compartment to carry guns, ammunition, tools, and supplies. The radio instruments were conveniently located on the sides of one truck, and could go on the air without further preparation than to deposit a one-cylinder engine on the ground and start it. As the cars bounced down stream-beds, over rough cobblestones that lined village streets, and around fallen trees, the radio set never broke loose from its moorings.

When E. E. East, chief engineer for the Auto Club of Southern California, turned the lead car south from Mexico City on the journey that was to bring many hardships in a primitive land, he led the caravan along an improved road to Pueblo, eighty-two miles distant.

At that point, having traversed the beautiful valley of Mexico and crossed the surrounding two-mile-high rim, the party left improved highways and embarked on the ancient Spanish trail, used only by ox-teams, for Suchite.

"Leaving Pueblo," according to Mr. East, "was much like breaking down a fence and walking from a clearing into a primitive forest." And he is quoted further thus:

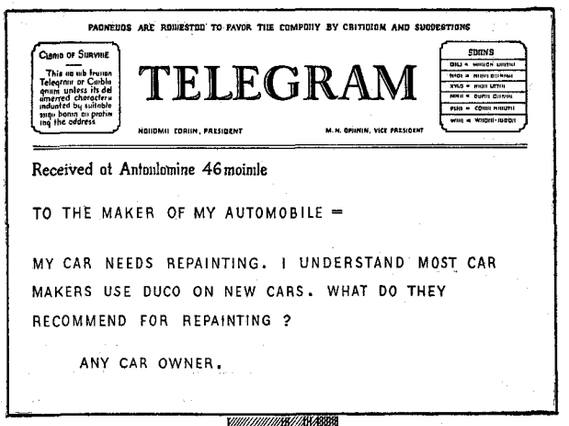
Once the grade pointed up at such a sharp angle that the cars would not move until twenty men assisted the racing engines by pulling on a rope tied to the front axle.

Going down-grade was no easier. Engine compression, four-wheel brakes, and the score of Indians holding back on the rope were all that saved the cars from pitching to the bottom.

We were warned about the difficulties that lay ahead, but we had no alternative, even tho we might have wished to retrace our steps. We never could have forded the Rio Tehuantepec up-stream.

Just outside Nejapa, we climbed four mountain summits, widening a pack trail as we climbed, blasting boulders out of the path, building retaining walls and, at one sharp turn in the solid rock, constructing a bridge.

Aerial surveys of routes have been completed in British Columbia and Alaska for roads that will cost $6,000,000, *Popular Mechanics* tells us. Governors of the several Mexican States "met in Los Angeles several months ago to prepare for their sections."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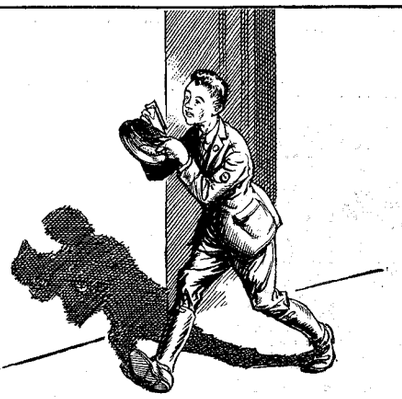

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Three Locomotives in One

AND it's no exaggeration to use such figures when we speak of the "8,000," which, the New York *Times* tells us, is the biggest and strongest locomotive in the world.

This new "iron horse," from the stables of the Canadian Pacific, earned its title when in a tryout it hauled a train more than a mile long and weighing 7,961 tons, equivalent to three normal trains on the division where the test took place. It ushers in a new era in steam motive-power, say enthusiastic observers.

Not only is the "8,000" the biggest locomotive in the world, it is the first of its type in North America. It is nearly 100 feet long and weighs nearly 400 tons. It was built for the Canadian Pacific Railway for heavy freight and passenger service in the Canadian Rockies, and was put through its first run between Smith's Falls, Ontario, and Montreal. Continuing:

Originally constructed to haul a train weighing 6,000 tons, the engine, known as the "8,000" multi-pressure locomotive, actually pulled a load weighing 7,961 tons, equivalent to three normal trains on that division, and covered 128.7 miles in five hours forty-five minutes, with a 30 per cent. fuel economy over other freight engines, it was said by H. B. Bowen, chief of motive power and rolling stock for the C. P. R., who designed the engine. The train was more than a mile and a third long.

The "8,000," an oil-burning, three-cylinder type, is said to represent a new era in steam motive-power, and is attracting much interest in mechanical and railroad circles, particularly because of a radical departure in boiler design, and because of the high steam-pressures used, with resultant fuel economy.

The engine weighs 485,000 pounds and the tender 300,000 pounds, a total of 392½ tons, while the over-all length is 99 feet 3⅜ inches, an increase in weight of 44,800 pounds, and an added length of fourteen inches over the "5,900" series locomotives, the biggest prior to the construction of the "8,000."

The tractive effort of the locomotive is 90,000 pounds, an increase of about 17,000 pounds. This means that on a level track the "8,000" normally will haul 150 forty-ton freight-cars, a total weight of 6,000 tons.

ON its first trial run, we are told, it exceeded this load by 1,961 pounds, "nearly one-third more than it was designed for." Further:

The term "multi-pressure" is applied because steam is generated in three separated portions and at three different pressures.

The firebox and combustion chamber are formed by tubes in which steam at 1,300 or 1,350 pounds' pressure a square inch is generated from distilled water.

The water in this system, heated by the furnace gases, is converted into steam, which passes through coils inside the high-pressure drum.

The heat from this steam passes through the walls of these tubular coils, and is absorbed by the water in the high-pressure drum.

The condensate flows downward to the bottom of the firebox, and is recirculated through tubes, without loss. The water in the high-pressure drum is heated and converted into steam at 850 pounds' pressure.

This steam passes through a type "E" superheater, an MV throttle, and to the high-pressure cylinder.

The low-pressure boiler, which resembles the barrel section of the conventional locomotive boiler, generates steam at 250 pounds' pressure.

This steam flows through a second type "E" superheater, an MV throttle, and into steam-pipes which join the exhaust steam-pipes from the high-pressure cylinder.

The steam exhausted from the high-pressure cylinder joins with the steam from the low-pressure boiler and flows to two low-pressure cylinders located in the normal position.

After he made a special trip to Europe in 1929 to study various types of locomotives, Mr. Bowen designed the "8,000" in cooperation with the American Locomotive Company and the Superheater Company of New York. It was built at the Canadian Pacific's Angus Shops at Montreal.

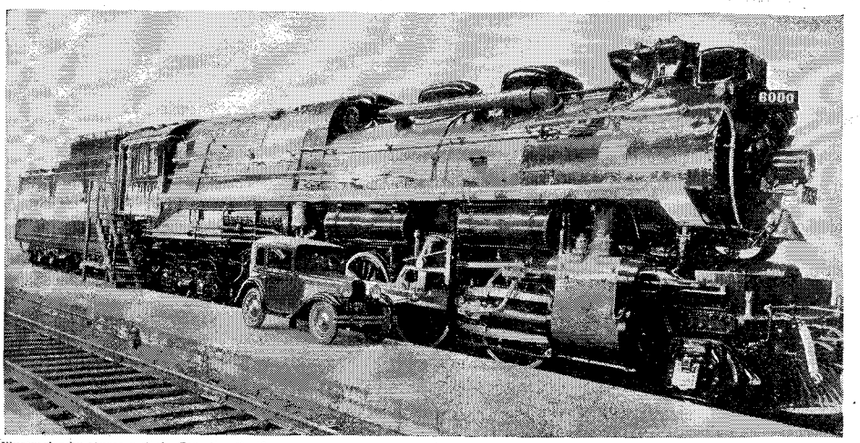

Illustration by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

The Big Iron Horse and the Shetland Pony of the Highway

In other words, get an idea of the size of this new locomotive by comparing it with the small auto shown alongside.

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What's the Matter With the Motorist? He's All Right

HE mustn't mind the bawling out for passing a red light. He mustn't feel badly about the ticket the traffic cop gave him for parking overtime. The copper was merely chastizing one whom he loves.

The motorist may be incredulous at receiving this information. He is apt to be even more so when we tell him that the opinion that "motorists really are nice people" comes from the Chiefs of Police of America.

But William Ullman, in an article copyrighted by Ullman Feature Service, and appearing in the Washington *Post*, assures us that it is true.

The motorist has his faults, of course. The commonest one is parking overtime. He speeds. He passes red lights. Often he is generally careless. But he means well.

It's a few bad actors among them who give automobilists a bad name in some quarters.

Mr. Ullman interviewed police heads from Washington and San Francisco, Cleveland and New Orleans, Norfolk, Chicago, Louisville, Kansas City, and Portland on the subject of automobile drivers. And here are some of the results he got:

Edward J. Donahue, Cleveland's well-known Commissioner of Traffic, makes a comment on motorists, generally, which indicates that the policeman is not fooled when the driver turns the better side of his nature toward the officer.

He affirms the average driver's willingness to cooperate with the traffic policeman, and he appreciates the cooperation, but he comments upon the patent fact that this spirit does not extend to other motorists.

The deduction may be drawn from Commissioner Donahue's observation that there is something about a policeman which makes a driver desire to cooperate with him that the same driver finds altogether lacking in his fellow motorist.

Every other police official questioned declares his subordinates have marked the ready willingness of the average motorist to extend an attitude of helpfulness to the smooth flow of traffic. Hornblowers and "inchers" and other species of impatient egocentric drivers are in a minority. In the opinion of police authorities, it is their bad manners, not their number, that makes them conspicuous.

That applies all the way from Boston to San Francisco.

THIS matter of "the few making the many motorists look bad finds its reflection in the answers to another question, namely, whether drivers are naturally careless." So Mr. Ullman tells us, as his account of his interviews with the police heads runs on.

Inspector Brown, of Washington, thinks that drivers are not "naturally careless," we read. He believes that "there are types of drivers who are generally careless, disregarding the rights of others, but these are in the minority." However:

Chief Ratcliffe, of Louisville, has obtained a quite different impression. He is convinced that the majority of motor-vehicle operators are careless. So is Superintendent Myers, of New Orleans.

Chief S. W. Ironmonger, of Norfolk, Virginia, agrees with Inspector Brown. He does not believe that the average driver is careless, but that those who are discolor the reputation of the whole group.

Captain O'Connell, of Chicago, goes even further in giving credit both to the motorist for his general willingness to abide by the regulations and to the traffic signal as a factor in motor-vehicle control. At the same time, he by no means discounts the effectiveness of having a policeman on the streets.

Against the popular impression that all violators of traffic regulations try to talk their way out of arrest or to awe the policeman with the names of people they know at city hall, the nation's police chiefs say the majority accept their penalties in a sportsmanlike fashion.

Commissioner Donahue covers the motorist's attitude during his travail in traffic court with the interesting observation that the latter "accepts his penalty with nice resignation."

BUT Mr. Ullman's talks with the police officials did not result in an uninterrupted song of praise.

In the following passage the writer tells us what the officers have to say of the motorists' most common fault:

As they have intimated by the number of tickets they leave in cars, policemen generally are displeased with one notoriously bad habit of drivers.

The habit in question is that of overtime parking. This offense is listed by every police official questioned as the most common violation committed by all drivers, everywhere.

Not a single type of motorist seems averse to violating the parking regulations. The man who conscientiously believes in law obedience makes an exception here. So does the timid soul who leaves his car in fear and trepidation in a one-hour zone and who deposits his collateral for the offense with a pitiable meekness. And, of course, in between these two is the average driver, man and woman, who will just take a chance that the violation will go undetected "this time."

To the average motorist's thought that "the police ought to be out apprehending real traffic menaces instead of going around tagging innocently parked cars which can do no harm," the police executive has an answer that may come as a surprize.

He rates overtime parking as the most serious obstacle to better enforcement of the traffic regulations.

That is because overtime parking is a violation of the law, and the most common one.

Enforcement requires the greatest share of the traffic department's energies [the account concludes], not only in the giving of tickets, but in the aftermath of that process.

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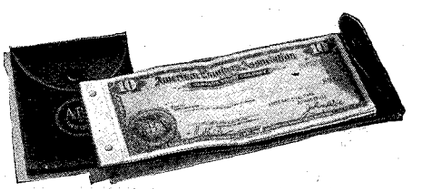

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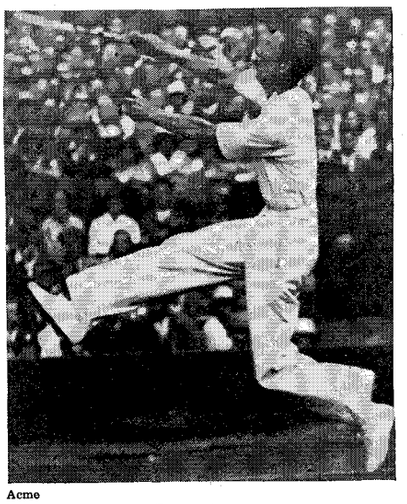

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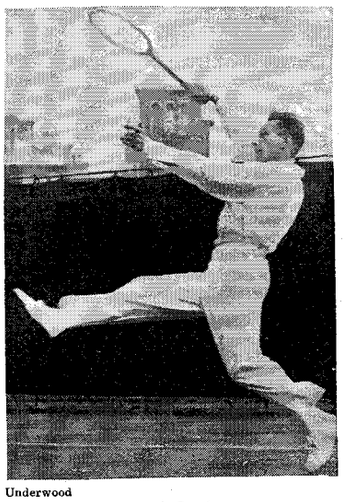

Underwood

Henri Cochet

And Here We Have the Davis Cup Ballet Snapt Tripping the Light Fantastic in Lively Fashion

Where Will the Davis Cup Go Next?

THE OUTLOOK WAS DARK FOR FRANCE. But—

One—two—three!

And the tables were turned.

'Twas the third set—near the end of the play for one of the tennis world's greatest prizes—the Davis Cup.

A lithe young Briton, just turned twenty-one, faced a mature Frenchman across the net—and "gave blow for blow," as John R. Tunis tells us in the New York *Evening Post*. He is describing the tense match when Henri Cochet of France met Fred Perry of England on courts near Paris.

The crisis came at 4-all. Cochet, Mr. Tunis continues, "was love-40 on his service. It looked bad for France.

"But right here genius asserted itself.

"A backhand pick-up from the base-line whizzed down the line, a service ace made it 30—40, and on the next point Cochet sent a stinging forehand straight down past Perry at the net.

"Those three shots settled the match." Continuing:

Perry fought bravely and bitterly, but Cochet was ever the master. Some of his cross volleys sent the crowd into ecstasy, and once even the sedate captain of the French team, Rene Lacoste, in his seat beneath the umpire, could not contain himself and jumped in his chair with joy at the brilliancy of his friend and teammate.

Perry's coolness, his stubborn courage, his resourcefulness, and his tactical ability to stand up and match brains and strokes with the best lawn-tennis player on earth stamp the young Englishman as a man to be watched.

Fourteen months ago an unknown player in the public parks of London, he has gained in knowledge and cunning with every match; he has made progress not merely since Wimbledon, but ever since the interzone final against the American team, and to-day he stands directly behind Cochet and ahead of the rest; in other words, he is the second best player in the game.

His forehand without exception is equaled by none, and the way he suddenly fired those lightning drives past the greatest of all volleyers moved an alien crowd.

So France won, three matches to two, Mr. Tunis remarks, "when after Henry W. Austin of England had tied the score at 2-all by defeating Jean Borotra of France, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, Cochet conquered Perry, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7, 6—4."

But there is more to this Davis Cup story than this Anglo-Gallic duel of Perry versus Cochet.

One of the most noticeable features of the finish was an absence.

Shades the Tilden and Johnston of a few years back!

America, for the first time in a decade, was not in at the finish.

Britain's gallant duo, "Bunny" Austin and Perry, had, to the wonder of the tennis world, eliminated Frank X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of America.

And then, sadly enough, there was the evidence, provided by his defeat by Austin, and his earlier defeat at Wimbledon by Shields, that the great, the lion-hearted Borotra has perhaps passed his prime. And if this be true, it is Mr. Tunis's view that the American-donated Davis Cup will go elsewhere in 1932—perhaps to Great Britain. Says this writer in his *Evening Post* narrative:

The Borotra-Austin thing was a sorry affair, marking, as it did, the definite passing of a great player. Borotra, most of the time, was but a shadow of his real self, double faulting in nearly every game, mistiming his volleys, and overhitting the lines by feet.

He could not finish points at the net, whereas Austin, playing with great coolness, got under many of his volleys and scored them up, returning them with accurate lobs which beat Borotra cleanly.

Off the ground, as usual, Austin was immaculate, and he appeared to have the match well in hand with two sets up and a 3—1 lead in the third.

Then the greatest match player in lawn-tennis called on all the will power that was his, and by sheer determination dragged his weary body into the forecourt and won five straight games with cross volleys and smashes that left Austin gasping. For a moment the Englishman's confidence was shaken.

But he came back after the rest to find his touch and to bombard Borotra's court with fluent drives, keeping the weary Basque ever on the run, and altho he faltered for a second at 4-all, serving two double faults at a critical moment, Borotra was literally at his last breath. By swinging his forehand into action, Austin went out with a run of three straight games, ending with a lob over the Basque's head, which left him standing. This evened the score at two matches-all, as Perry and Cochet came onto the soggy terrain in a thin drizzle.

Once more Cochet took on his shoulders the burden of the defense of the Cup. Once more he was able to bring enough of his rare talent into the test to balance the scales. But not for long can he continue in this rôle. The rising tide of tennis in other nations is gathering, and next year, whether the challenger is England, America, or another nation, I do not expect to see France again victorious.

And in the New York *Times* Lansing Warren adds this comment:

France thus faces the defense of the Cup next year with only Cochet to depend upon, outside of Lacoste, who, pale and physically unfit, could do no better this year than aid his team to

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victory in the capacity of captain and coach. Then there is young Christian Boussus, who, however, gives no greater promise than a number of young stars of other nations.

On the other hand, the challenge round with England leaves Austin and Perry with the brightest prospects. By their play against Cochet both have given proof that they are worthy to be classed with the very best.

THE defeat of America has brought to the fore that often and hotly debated question:

How long should American Davis Cup players be conditioned abroad before playing?

Some say as much as six months.

In the New York *Sun* J. P. Allen has this to contribute to the controversy:

The writer recalls two most lengthy arguments advanced at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. in the past, in which Tilden urged that the United States send its potential team for Davis Cup competition abroad at least six months in advance of the matches.

"It is impossible to adequately explain in words the physical change that takes place in one who is competing in Europe," said F. T. Hunter to the writer as we talked of the subject. "You seem to feel all right, you eat and sleep normally, but when you get out on the court your muscles refuse to respond.

"It is little short of a miracle for an American to win at Wimbledon the first time. I have been through the experience and know. That is why I believe in Tilden's theory that the American team should go abroad six months in advance of the matches."

To the more than casual observer "it has been evident for some time that British lawn tennis again was returning to the days of glory with which the famous Doherty brothers adorned it," says Mr. Allen, reminiscing further:

There was much solid enthusiasm to develop young and formidable players manifest at the last annual meeting in London. Strangely enough the text of most of the talk was "copy the Americans."

Evidence of the fine sporting spirit of the British may be found on looking over the Davis Cup record. They have not held the trophy since 1912. It was in 1913 that the United States team, captained by Harold H. Hackett and which included Maurice E. McLoughlin, wrested the big bowl of silver from their keeping.

Following the war the Americans abstained from challenging in 1919. Consequently the British won the right to challenge Australia, which gained the cup from the United States just as the World War began in 1914. In the challenge matches fought at Sydney on January 16, 19, and 21, 1920, the Australian defenders won, four matches to one.

It was in 1920 that this country put forward Big Bill Tilden and Little Bill Johnston as the leaders of its cup crusaders. They made a sweep against British veterans at Wimbledon in the international semi-finals. In Australia, at Auckland, Tilden and Johnston likewise defeated the cup defenders in all matches. These battles were fought December 30 and 31, 1920, and January 1, 1921.

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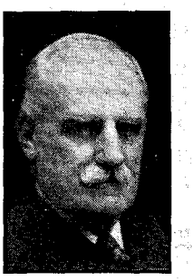

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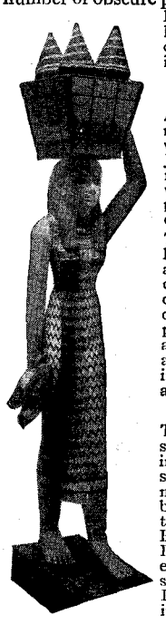

Figure of a slave girl found in a tomb near Thebes

Marvelous Ancient Documents Unearthed In Egypt

Archeologists in Egypt dug up hundreds of mummied crocodiles. All of them were stuffed with papyri records that were written when Jesus Christ walked the earth. Some of the records were interesting private letters; others were messages from kings, petitions from the people—one was from a tax dodger, reports of strikes, kidnappers, etc.

The pick and the spade of the archeologist in late years have produced amazing revelations about the Bible, including some new sayings of Jesus, which were found in an African desert; also some new data about the children of Israel, the Oriental "mysteries," and the pagan orgies. They tell also about the Greek and the hitherto unknown Ægean culture, about Homer and his period, and about how in the early days people *worshipped their rulers* as gods.

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The volume contains 782 pages, large octavo size, bound in dark blue cloth, with gold lettering. It is illustrated with 113 photographs of statues, papyri, instruments, tools, paintings, buildings and inscriptions. An introduction by Edouard Naville, D.C. L., LL.D., F.S.A., Foreign associate of the Institut de France and Professor of Archeology in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, is in itself a guarantee of the scholarly character of Dr. Cobern's work.

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The Way Out of the Woods

KEEP COOL, USE YOUR EYES and your wits, and you will find it.

Get excited, lose your head—and some one may find your bones, years later.

A large forest is an excellent place to get lost. One can not see far; there are no recognizable landmarks, and it is hard to keep in a straight line.

With a knife, matches, and a compass—three things no forest wanderer should ever be without—one may be at ease in the woods, says Fritz Skagway, who writes in *American Forests* (Washington). Some of his wise advice runs as follows:

Seldom has a year passed that some hunter or fisherman has not been lost in the woods and swamps of almost every State

Usually it is a man without woods experience who, finding himself alone in the midst of unfamiliar surroundings, becomes confused in directions, doubts his compass, and loses all reason. With the paralyzing of faculties, he is really lost, and it immediately becomes a race between a rescue party and death.

The lost person sets a pace that no human body even in the best of health can long withstand.

He climbs over fallen trees and rocks that might easily be walked around with less labor.

He plunges through brush that only a little reflection on his part would lead him to avoid.

He climbs hills and slides down valleys.

He enters impassable swamps, and in the tangled underbrush and prostrate windfalls he exacts his last ounce of energy.

Illustrations by courtesy of *American Forests* (Washington, D. C.)

A Tip for the Lost—Sit Down and Wait

IT is far better to sit and wait, if one has reason to think that help is not far away, than to risk collapse, says Mr. Skagway. If a hunter from the city is lost, he should make a night camp and trust his comrades to find him. If it is a trapper or hunter on his own in a strange country, he should find water and remain near it. Eventually he will find his way out, and water is more necessary than food. Strength should be conserved for emergencies. Haste is fatal. We read on:

A very small amount of food will see a lost person through if used intelligently. In a country far from roads, it is wise to start walking down-hill. Waterways always lead to civilization, and an intelligent man need never die of starvation if he clings to the streams with their fish, crawfish, and other small forms of life. One can always build "squaw dams" of logs and stones and corral the little fishes for food. Then, too, one is more likely to find habitations, camps, or trails along streams.

One should never travel at night. It is better to rest and conserve strength for daylight travel. A good plan is to build a fire and remain close to it. Seek the wide-branching forms of coniferous trees for shelter. Keep out of swamps, especially where there are waterholes and treacherous bogs.

Any person entering the woods should carry matches in an airtight and waterproof box. If one is forced to spend the night in the woods, he should seek a stream or lake shore, if possible.

If the ground is wet, a fire should be started on the spot where the bed is to be made. While the fire is burning, cut three poles to make a tripod. Pull the fire from its bed and scrape the ashes away, then place the tripod over the dry spot. It is then an easy matter to cut evergreen boughs which can be placed over the tripod, with the butts of the limbs up. One side may be left open at the bottom and a fire built in front. Cut balsam or spruce boughs, twelve or fifteen inches thick, and lay under the shelter for a bed.

If one is without matches, but has a rifle or shotgun it is possible to start a fire in the following manner:

Pull the lead out of a cartridge, or the wad from a shotgun shell, and stuff in its place some dry bits of cotton from a handkerchief. Find a dry, partially rotted stump, then stand so the end of the firearm is about three feet from it, and fire. Have ready a piece of fine, shredded bark, a bit of resinous pine, or some twigs. The cotton will burn slowly and the rest is easy.

If lost in the winter woods, and the snow is deep, build a good fire on top of the snow. Keep it going until it melts its way to the earth, and the soil becomes hot and dry. Cut a pole about eight feet long and place it lengthwise across the middle of the hole. Support it at each end by forked sticks so that it will be about four feet from the ground. When the fire has burned down, spruce, balsam, or hemlock boughs may be placed to a depth of three feet for a bed. Lay big, spreading boughs from the edge of the snow to the horizontal pole, thick enough to prove waterproof, and one has a most comfortable retreat.

MORALE, says the writer, is important to those lost in the woods or on the desert. Panic is the cause of more casualties than starvation or violence. The trouble with the average man is that as soon as he realizes that he is lost he becomes excited and rushes hither and thither in an attempt to orient himself. If he were to sit down and think, he would generally see that his situation, however inconvenient, was not dangerous. As a rule, he is surrounded by landmarks such as creeks, ranges of hills, or trails, which will give him a clue to his whereabouts. Often he is but a short distance from camp, in which case a good plan is to sit down and listen for a signal from his friends. If he has a gun or rifle with him, and is provided with matches, it is unlikely that he will have to go hungry for any time. An excitable disposition has been the cause of many a needless tragedy. He goes on:

One should never leave camp without plenty of matches. Maps should be studied to see in which direction the creeks and rivers flow. If the day is sufficiently clear, note the position of the sun, for in conjunction with a watch it serves as an excellent compass.

Observe the direction of the wind, if any, but do not place too much reliance on it, for it may shift.

Never hurry, Mr. Skagway warns us as he continues his advice in *American Forests*, for "haste sometimes involves a broken leg or a sprained ankle." Continuing:

A sense of direction is the most valuable quality one can have if he is to enjoy his sojourns into the wilderness. Remember that a sense of direction is merely a habit of keeping a mind map of the country. If, as one goes through woods or plains country, he remembers where he goes, the hills and streams he crosses, the turns, the topography of the country, always keeping oriented by sun, wind, or a compass, one will know exactly where he is at all times.

There are many things that aid one in recognizing and remembering a country. Among these are a knowledge of trees and botany.

But, after all, the thing one can not get along without is the map in his brain or on paper. There are times when the best of men become confused in the woods, but a little cool calculation will straighten one out so that he can at least strike a course which will bring him to a known area.

I have been in many strange wildernesses, in mountain ranges of the Yukon and British Columbia, where unnamed rivers roar and surge their way through the gorges, on the tributaries of the Yukon, in Alaska, where the mists of the falls mingle with the cold breath of glaciers. But I have never been so foolish as to leave camp without a good knife, matches, and a compass on which I could rely.

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Reviving the Grand Old Game of Bawling Out the Umpire

IT WAS ONLY A MEASLY LITTLE BUNT—that and the ticklish business of deciding whether the ball or Chuck Fullis of the Giants reached the base first.

But it was one of those insignificant-seeming affairs that turn out to have consequences and reverberations.

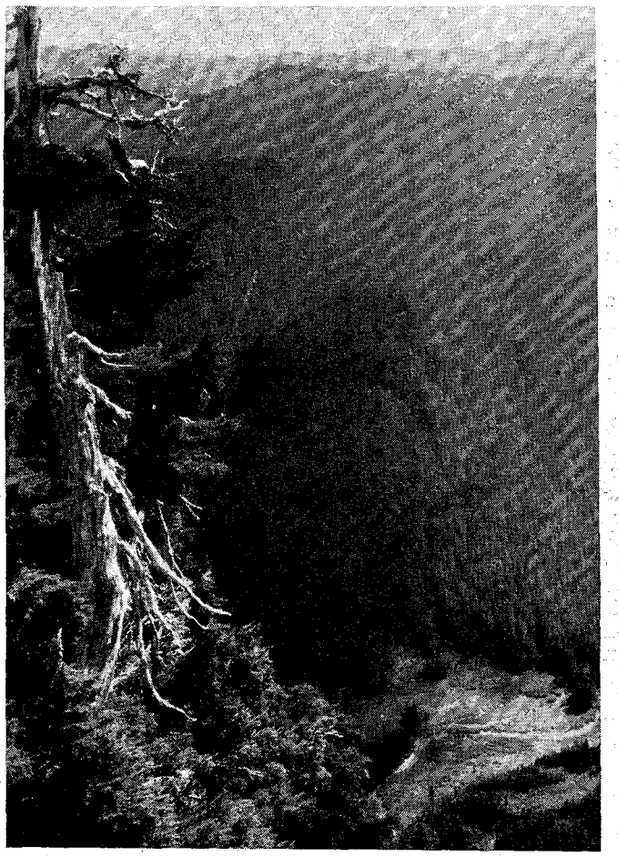
Umpire Clarke decided that the ball was first and Fullis second.

Then good old John McGraw, manager of the Giants, one-time terror of the umpires, but quieter for almost a decade, blew up—and furnished the main excitement of the game between his team and the Cards in St. Louis.

What he said is not recorded by J. Roy Stockton, who describes the incident in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. But the upshot was that he was ordered off the bench, and later President Heydler of the National League suspended him for three days. Still later McGraw met Heydler in public in St. Louis, and what he said then is recorded, in part at least.

'Twas the most spectacular moment in the summer's battle over the merits and demerits of umpires, particularly in the National League. It is a wide-spread and sometimes acrimonious battle. Old John J. is not the only impressive figure of the diamond who has been embroiled with the umpires. But we'll come to the statistics later. For the time being let us stick around and hear what McGraw is saying to Heydler.

"That was a fine thing you did to me!" he shouted, according to Frank Graham's account in the New York *Sun*.



Could You Find Your Way Out of Here, Now That You've Read the Preceding Page?

"Here I am trying to stir my ball club and make a fight out of this pennant race, and I'm suspended three days for criticizing a rotten umpire. You're still backing up rotten umpires, just as you backed up Klem in 1929, when he refused to allow interference on Reese in that game with the Cubs. Clarke is a rotten umpire, and has been for two years, and you know it."

IN other words, we're having a realistic, whole-hearted revival of the days when umpires went into that profession at their own risk. In the New York *World-Telegram* we are treated to this partial summary of the situation:

The battle between the umpires and the players in the major leagues gets hotter and hotter.

Two managers, two coaches, and four players either have been suspended, fined, or chased out of the ball park for the duration of the game.

Manager McGraw of the Giants heads the list with a three-day suspension.

Coach George Burns was chased from the same game as Mr. McGraw, but escaped suspension.

John Arnold Heydler, President of the National League, announced that Manager Rogers Hornsby and Coach Ray Schalk of the Chicago Cubs had been fined $50 each for their disagreement with the umpires.

In the American League, Umpire Brick Owens had his troubles with the Browns at the Yankee Stadium.

Before an argument over whether a ball was fair or foul had ended, Owens ordered Ralph Kress to the showers and then chased Jim Levy and Sam Gray, who had continued the argument from the bench.

AND a little later the New York *American* reported thus the difficulties in which the celebrated Lefty O'Doul of Brooklyn found himself:

Conversation with umpires is costing Lefty large quantities of spare change these days. O'Doul received a telegram from Heydler, informing him that he was fined $100 "for violation of playing rules and obscene language to umpires." O'Doul was ejected from the ball yard in Pittsburgh when he argued vehemently with Umpire Charles Donnelly.

This is the third fine inflicted on O'Doul since he was suspended on June 28 for pugnacious address to Umpire Bob Clarke. In addition to five days, he was fined $100. An argument ten days ago with Umpire Ted McGraw in Chicago cost him $50. The total for the season, so far, is $250.

MCGRAW'S old-time belligerence with the umpiring fraternity and his more recent peaceableness are sketched in the New York *Evening Post* by Fred Lieb. Then he brings the fiery manager to 1931 and a team that looks good on paper but lacks fight. Reading on:

In an attempt to put the old fighting spirit back into his players, I suppose McGraw tried to show the way. And in doing so, he again started battling the umpires.

He was furious with the work of Jorda on his last visit to St. Louis, where he lost three games by one run. [This was a visit preceding the altercation with Clarke.] He intended to launch a personal protest against Jorda to Heydler, but Heydler fired the little umpire before McGraw's return to New York.

Charging umpires with incompetence is an old cry. Everybody does it. It was an acute subject in the American League a few months ago. But, then, umpires are human, and the men employed are the best that are obtainable.

But it must be admitted that few sports writers come as close to a defense of the umpires as the foregoing. In the St. Louis *Star*, for example, we find Sid Keener declaring:

The Giants were entitled to a protest on Clarke's decision. An umpire had erred. There was no doubt about that. A majority of the Cardinals admitted after the game was over that Fullis had passed the bag before the ball hit Collins's glove.

Ed Pollock, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is inclined to the same view. But at the same time he censures McGraw's conduct, commenting:

What right has McGraw to bellow at Heydler in public or private, particularly on the subject of umpires' decisions? For years it has been the custom of the major-league executives to back their umpires in all cases involving judgment, and only through such a custom can the umpires gain the respect of players, managers, and fans.

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Mexico's Farewell to Gold

"MEXICO MAKES THE FIRST FORMAL MOVE against the gold standard," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

And with what gusto!

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles is called to the rescue again, this time in a financial instead of a military crisis. He is made President of the Bank of Mexico. He promulgates the "Calles plan." The bill putting Mexico on a silver basis is rushed through the Chamber of Deputies with tumultuous applause, Deputies yelling and banging their fists on their desks as the bill is read. As Douglas Grahame describes it in a Mexico City dispatch to the Consolidated Press, the Deputies march through the streets to the Senate Building, where the Senators pass the law unanimously to the accompaniment of shouts from the gallery of "Down with gold!"

This correspondent thinks that the establishment of a single-currency system based on silver is a boon for the mass of Mexicans:

Workers receiving their pay in silver have been obliged to pay their rent and liquidate other financial obligations in gold, which for several weeks has had a premium over the silver peso from 30 to 36 per cent.

Merchants have also been at a disadvantage when obliged to buy at wholesale with gold and sell at retail for silver.

Thus "virtually a six years' experiment is ended," continues the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the editorial already quoted—

It was by a decree of April 29, 1925, that the monetary unit was made the gold peso, worth fifty cents in our money. The legal-tender quality of the silver peso was limited to sums less than twenty pesos. American money at the ratio of $1 for each gold peso was made legal tender by statute.

Mexico is of course a great producer of silver. But the present legislation proposes to limit the coinage of silver, and no such thing as free coinage is being introduced.

Washington analysts of the situation do not expect that the world price of silver will be immediately affected.

They do believe that our exports to Mexico will be lessened, for the same reason that English exports and American exports to the Orient have been lessened.

Many economists are holding that the available supply of gold is not a sufficient amount of basic money to carry on the world's business. That is a thought which is bound to get more and more attention in the near future.

SOME of the principal points in the new legislation are summed up in a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Times:*

The unit of the national monetary system is the peso; bank bills are legal tender, as is also fractional money in silver and copper and silver pieces to the value of two pesos; the acceptance of bank bills is voluntary, and silver is legal tender for unlimited amounts; copper currency is legal tender up to two pesos; gold pieces of 2, 2.50, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pesos are not legal tender; the coining of further silver pesos is forbidden under severe penalties and the minting of further fractional money is allowed only in case of urgent necessity; new coinage of gold from two- to fifty-peso pieces is suspended; the exportation and importation of gold, either in currency or bars, is declared free; gold deposits held by banks may be withdrawn up to 30 per cent. in gold coinage, and the remainder at par; commitments contracted in national gold will be liquidated in the new coinage except in the limited number of cases stipulated by law.

At the same time the Bank of Mexico is to become less of a competitive bank and more like such central banks as the Bank of England or the Reichsbank.

The purpose of the establishment of the silver standard, says *The Times* editorially, "is to restrict silver coinage in order to prevent the flooding of the market with the metal, and also to enable Mexico to retain as much gold as she now has and to accumulate as much as possible from outside." And the underlying cause, of course, is the fall in the price of silver. We read further:

Mexico is the leading producer of the metal, accounting annually for approximately one-third of the world's production. During the last two years foreign markets have held as little encouragement for the Mexican mine-owner as for the American farmer or the Malayan rubber-grower.

Silver is not only a commodity in Mexico, however, but a standard of exchange, and the rapid decline in its value has created difficulties for the Government.

Whatever the effects of this plan in Mexico, it is not likely to disturb the relations between the Mexican Government and its creditors abroad.

The present situation was foreseen by foreign bankers. In January of this year they consented to a new agreement when, in consequence of the decline in the value of the silver peso, the amount set aside by the Mexican Government in its budget for payment on its debts proved to be insufficient to meet the disbursements due in gold. The agreement negotiated at that time provides for a suspension of gold payments in 1931 and 1932. During this period payments are to be made in silver, tho the Mexican Government holds itself responsible at the end of two years for full value of the original sum.

New York bankers, according to the same newspaper, consider the change a purely internal matter, and do not think it likely that other countries will follow Mexico's example, one such banker remarking, "if a country is looking for an unstable currency basis, it can not do better than choose silver, these days."

IN Washington our Government's financial authorities are watching the situation closely. According to Richard V. Oulahan of *The Times*, they do not think that Mexico's act will greatly influence the British Government to change India's recently established gold standard, nor do they look for any great effect in China. However, notes an International News Service correspondent, fears have been exprest in some government circles that, following Mexico, "some other Latin-American countries might be forced to abandon the gold standard."

But those who have been insisting that something should be done to restore the price of silver, welcome Mexico's action. For instance, Senator William H. King of Utah says he is "glad that Mexico has taken this drastic course, because it will bring the attention of the world and those afflicted with the gold mentality to the imperative necessity of rehabilitating silver and giving it a monetary status." And he adds in a statement made at Huntsville, Utah, and quoted by the New York *Times:*

It may be that China will follow Mexico's example, and Gandhi at the conference in London will, perhaps, demand that Great Britain shall change her injurious gold policy and permit India to have either bimetalism or the benefits which would flow from giving to silver a purchasing power now denied it.

International Trade by Barter

TRADE by barter is increasing in Europe, so the New York *Journal of Commerce* hears.

Attention is called, for instance, to a preliminary agreement between the Polish Railroad Car Makers' Cartel and Jugo-Slavia, whereby cars will be exchanged for tobacco from the Jugo-Slavian Government's warehouses. And German machinery manufacturers are said to be thinking about trading their products for agricultural products in overseas markets. In particular, there is said to be a plan for acquiring in this manner rice from Brazil and grain from South America. All of which leads *The Journal of Commerce* to comment editorially:

Obviously, direct barter transactions can be carried on only to a limited extent. Imports and exports, for the most part, reach ultimate consumers through various intermediaries, and producers have enough to do to find buyers for what they have to sell without undertaking the additional labor of discovering outlets for goods that represent the proceeds of their sales.

There need be no fear, therefore, that barter will take the place of the usual methods of sale and payment through the banking mechanism of the world, except in unusual emergencies or under special conditions.

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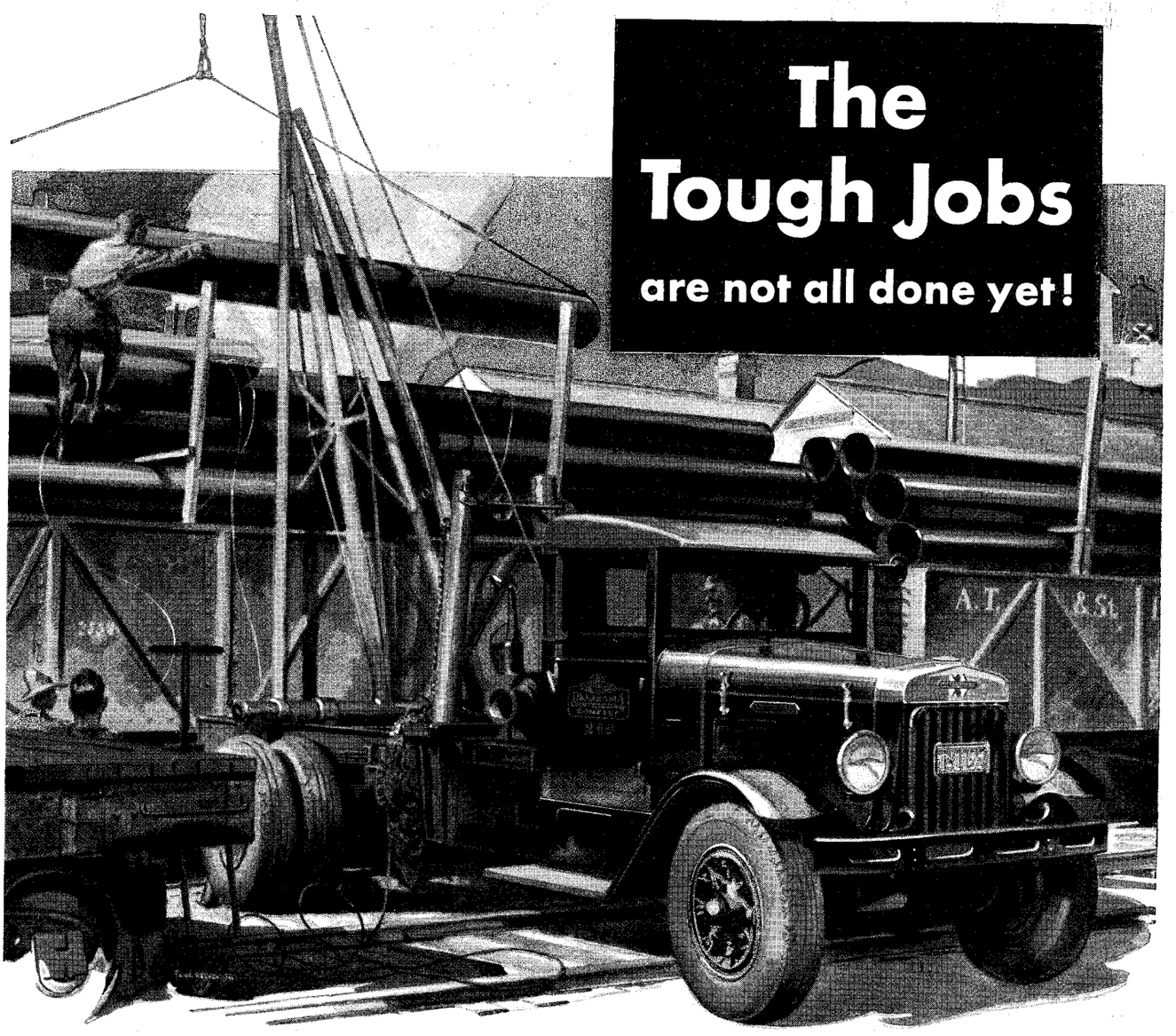

Internationals are a boon to the pipe-liner; Roy Parkhill owns 72, and Oklahoma Contracting owns 98

The Pioneer Spirit is far from dead, and the tough jobs are not all finished. Tom Jones and Roy Parkhill will tell you that.

These men, respective heads of the Oklahoma Contracting Co. and the Parkhill Truck Co., will tell you that it's a man's job to lay the pipe lines that carry some of the country's great natural resources. They will tell you that a Pipe-Liner must dynamite the hills . . . cross under and over great rivers . . . plow through forests and swamps. No easy roads for him; in fact, no roads at all.

These men will also tell you that a Pipe-Liner on the job likes two things best in the world; hot dry weather, and International Trucks.

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The Oklahoma Contracting Co. owns 98 International Trucks. The Parkhill Truck Co. owns 72. Pipe-Liners, Drillers and Trucking Contractors from coast to coast prefer them. And *wherever* these Internationals go, *Service* is always in the field before them! International Harvester maintains 183 Company-owned Branches in the United States and Canada, and there are dealers everywhere.

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Steel's Backward Dividend Step

A NOTABLE MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY of the present economic depression was the decision of the United States Steel Corporation's directors last week to reduce their common dividend from a $7 to a $4 annual basis.

This is the first backward step in regular distributions to Steel stockholders in seventeen years.

Its real significance, as the financial editor of the New York *American* sees it, is that "a decade of prosperity for the Steel Corporation, inaugurated with the revival which sprung from the post-war depression, has culminated for stockholders of the world's most gigantic industrial enterprise."

The Steel Corporation has, indeed, a remarkably strong financial position, with cash and marketable securities totaling almost $200,000,000 at the close of 1930. But after paying dividends at the $7 rate out of surplus for three successive quarters, and contemplating the drop in earnings in recent months, the directors felt that it was imperative to conserve their cash. The $4 rate, by the way, is equivalent to $5.60 a share on the old stock before the 40 per cent. stock dividend of 1927.

The reduction, coupled as it is with recommendation for a cut in salaries of employees, "is not necessarily to be construed as an admission that the distinguished financiers composing the Corporation's Board of Directors expect no early improvement in general business conditions." But, we read further on the New York *Times's* financial page, "it certainly implies that they can see no definite signs of an early upturn in the steel industry."

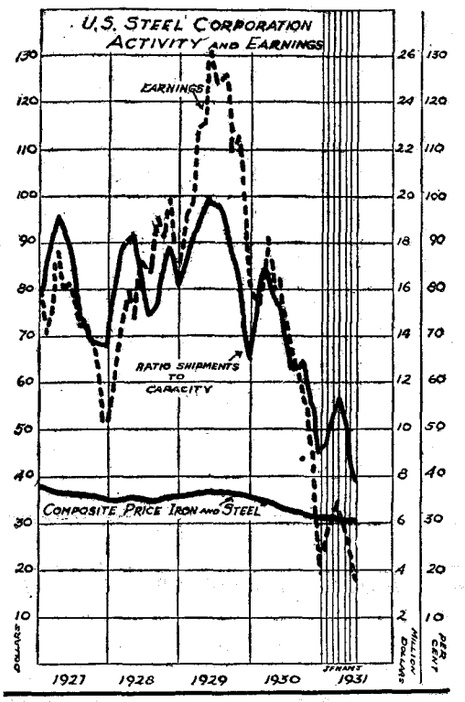
UNTIL profits can be increased, remarks William Russell White in the New York *Evening Post*, "conservatism dictates a lower wage for capital." Thus far, continues Mr. White, the Corporation resists the trend toward lower wage scales.

Earnings of the Steel Corporation this year promise to be the smallest in its history, we read in *The Wall Street Journal*. Net profit for the six months ending June 30 was $14,156,412, equal to seventeen cents a share on the common, against $67,904,524, or $6.46 a common share, in the first half of 1930.

The New York *Herald Tribune* tabulates common stock dividends and earnings of the Steel Corporation since 1901 as follows:

Year	Dividends Paid	Earned on Common	Year	Dividends Paid	Earned on Common
1901.....	$2.00	$9.08	1916.....	†7.00	$48.46
1902.....	4.00	10.74	1917.....	‡16.75	39.15
1903.....	3.50	4.92	1918.....	a16.00	22.09
1904.....	....	0.99	1919.....	b6.00	10.14
1905.....	....	8.53	1920.....	5.00	16.62
1906.....	1.50	14.34	1921.....	5.00	2.24
1907.....	2.00	15.61	1922.....	5.00	2.83
1908.....	2.00	4.05	1923.....	c5.25	16.42
1909.....	2.75	10.59	1924.....	†7.00	11.73
1910.....	*5.50	12.23	1925.....	†7.00	12.86
1911.....	5.00	5.923	1926.....	d7.00	17.99
1912.....	5.00	5.71	1927.....	e7.00	8.80
1913.....	5.00	11.02	1928.....	7.00	12.50
1914.....	4.25	....	1929.....	b8.00	21.19
1915.....	....	9.95	1930.....	7.00	9.12

Includes extra dividends of: *75 cents, †$2, ‡$11.75, a$11, b$1, c25 cents, d50 cents. e Paid 40 per cent. in stock.



Compiled by Joseph Stagg Lawrence
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Why Steel's Dividend Was Cut

This chart, reprinted from the New York "Herald Tribune," shows the drop in earnings by months (estimated for second quarter of 1931) which finally compelled the Steel Corporation to lower its dividend rate from a $7 to a $4 annual basis.

Depression-Proof Assets

STOCK PRICES HAVE PLUNGED downward, commodity prices have slumped, the values of various commercial properties have sadly depreciated during the past two years.

And yet through it all one class of assets has been practically unaffected, writes J. C. Royle in one of his Washington dispatches on business subjects.

These assets, we are told, are the intangibles; "these can not be felt or touched or heard or tasted or smelt or seen, but they are none the less real and none the less valuable." After studying government statistics Mr. Royle is convinced that these intangible assets of our corporations "are practically as valuable to-day as at the heyday of the 1928-29 expansion."

Intangibles do not figure in the book value of a company's stock, yet frequently, we are reminded, they are the most valuable possession the company holds. Sometimes they are carried on the balance sheet at a valuation of millions of dollars. They may be given a merely nominal value of one dollar, or they may be written off entirely. But in any case, there they are. Mr. Royle goes on:

The most frequently mentioned of the intangibles is "good-will." How this is acquired is a mystery even to those who have it. It may come from outstanding value of goods or services, from advertising, from sales policies or in any one of a hundred ways, but, outside the Ten Commandments, there is no settled formula for acquiring it. While it is possible under certain circumstances to sell every asset of a corporation, it is not always possible to deliver good-will, as backers of many mergers have found out to their cost.

THEN we have such intangibles as trade processes, patents, and formulas:

Thus, while these patents are carried at the nominal figure of $1, some concerns hold their place in the industrial world solely through these media.

The Standard Oil group owns many hundreds of processes for the cracking of crude oil and production of gasoline and other petroleum products.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has scores of processes for the reduction and refining of metals.

The steel concerns in some cases depend for their profits on the advantage certain patents give them. This is true of the communications companies, radio, aviation, electrical machinery companies, and thousands of other corporations.

Still another group includes trade names and trade-marks:

The value of a trade name like Coca-Cola or Kodak is almost incalculable. The picture on the can of Dutch Cleanser is worth more than the greatest painting ever produced by the brush of a master. The two piccaninnies on Gold Dust packages have carried more dollars to the bank than all the plate ships of Spain. Amos 'n' Andy are tangible in the flesh, but over the radio they are an intangible asset of the Pepsodent Company.

AND how about slogans and catchwords?

Without the name Tin Lizzie, thousands fewer Fords would have been sold. "Eventually, why not now?" "Not a cough in a carload," and thousands of others have value.

Well, concludes Mr. Royle, assets like these are worth just as much as they were two years ago. Indeed—

Some have increased their prestige and their position in the business and industrial fields, for they are not subject to fluctuations of either commodity or stock prices.

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South America Next

THE revolution in Chile renews interest in the suggestions in the Washington dispatches that the Government might turn its hand to doing something for South America once the European situation is straightened out.

Of course, there are no reparations in South America, but there has been a vast amount of economic distress.

And some debts are causing worry to North American creditors. Press dispatches call attention to postponement of interest payments on bond issues by Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

Financial writers seem to agree that the revolutions in the South American Republics are very generally the effects of the disturbed economic conditions. There have been revolutions in as many as nine Latin-American countries within the past two years. As a writer in *Barron's Weekly* puts it, "the basic reason for the political instability there has been the dire economic distress resulting from the shutting off of long-term loans from abroad during the culminating months of the 1924-29 bull market in this country, and the subsequent world depression of such unusual magnitude." Before 1928, this writer continues, South American countries were able to borrow freely here largely because of the high yields obtainable by our investors. "The result was a flood of capital flowing to the south of us which was too often wastefully spent." The writer in *Barron's* goes on to commend South America as a whole in its attitude toward external debts during this trying period.

BROADLY speaking, this writer finds two particularly important adverse factors in the South American picture.

One is the unusually large proportion of native and uneducated population; the other is the dependence of each country upon production of one or two basic commodities, instead of having the advantage of adequate diversification:

The export "eggs" of South American countries are in a very few baskets.

For example, 71 per cent. of Brazil's exports consists of coffee; 77 per cent. of Bolivia's consists of tin; 50 per cent. of Chile's consists of nitrates, and 83 per cent. of nitrate, and copper combined; 61 per cent. of Colombia's consists of coffee, and 82 per cent. consists of coffee and petroleum products combined; 84 per cent. of Uruguay's consists of various animal products. Argentina and Peru have a somewhat broader basis of export trade, but 60 per cent. of Argentina's exports consists of wheat, corn, and linseed, and 70 per cent. of Peru's exports are comprised of copper, gasoline, petroleum, and cotton.

As a basis for long-term investment, such dependence upon one or two commodities or products, even tho basic, has proved not all that could be desired from the standpoint of security.

THE South American countries have a serious transfer problem, the Alexander Hamilton Institute explains in its *Business*

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Conditions Weekly. They must have balances abroad to meet their external debt service. In the past they have accumulated these through an excess of exports over imports or by the loans and investments of foreigners. But both these factors have been disappearing of late, and these countries have actually had to export gold and that has resulted in a reduction of credit and currency. The moratorium idea would not apply to South America, continues this authority, because the debts are all privately held and suspension of payment would imply bankruptcy, "with disastrous effects on their future financing." The suggestion is made that the best solution might be the grant of short-term credits until conditions improve and the balance of payments of these countries has been rectified.

THE Bank for International Settlements, so the New York *Journal of Commerce* hears, has made a start toward helping South America by establishing a correspondent relationship with the Bank of Chile.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* has heard that two courses of action would be open to our government:

One would be for the government to "inspire" private financial interests to advance to the leading South American republics sufficient money to meet their interest payments and sinking-fund requirements, and thus relieve national budgets of this drain.

The other would be comparatively small governmental loans direct from the United States Treasury, or non-government loans from Federal Reserve Banks.

Perhaps there will be some extension of credits through the Federal Reserve System, we read on in *The Times*, and it is pointed out that the United States would benefit because of our heavy investments in South America. In the first four months in 1931 our trade with Latin America dropt off about $150,000,000.

Coming to investments, this paper says:

The direct investments of United States capital throughout all Latin-American countries are estimated by the Department of Commerce to total from $3,500,000,000 to $3,700,000,000. Investments in government bonds are placed at between $1,550,000,000 and $1,650,000,000, the larger part of both types being centered in South American republics.

Apart from large amounts in direct investments and government bonds there are also holdings by Americans in the bonds of large American corporations having an interest in Latin-American developments.

OUR direct investments in some of the leading Latin-American countries are estimated as follows:

Cuba, $950,000,000 to $1,150,000,000; Argentina, $750,000,000 to $850,000,000; Chile, $650,000,000 to $750,000,000; Mexico, $650,000,000 to $750,000,000; Brazil, $525,000,000 to $600,000,000; Colombia, $275,000,000 to $325,000,000; Peru, $175,000,000 to $225,000,000; Bolivia, $100,000,000 to $130,000,000.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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address.—"E. P.," Lompoc, Calif.—The correct pronunciation for this word, noun and verb, is *a-dres'*—*a* as in *fat*, *e* as in *get*, altho the pronunciation *ad'dres* is frequently heard in the United States.

ate, eat.—"G. B.," Emporium, Pa.—The word *ate* is correctly pronounced *et*. This is the pronunciation that was indicated by Doctors March, Whitney, and Murray in 1890 and 1891. The pronunciation that rimes with "eight" was recorded as preferred by Dr. Calvin Thomas in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY of 1913, and was a revival of the pronunciation indicated by Joseph Worcester in 1859, supported by William T. Harris and Benjamin E. Smith in the International and Century Dictionaries subsequent to 1900. "Et" is the accepted English as well as the accepted Scottish pronunciation, altho in 1859 and 1876, "eight" prevailed over here and in Great Britain.

The word *eat* is pronounced *it*—*i* as in *police*.

aught, naught, ought.—"J. A. W.," Oneida, N. Y.—The word *aught* means anything whatever, any (even the smallest) part; the word *ought*, as a noun, is a corruption of *naught*, a cipher. *Naught* is, of course, *not aught*, that is, not anything, thus nothing, and hence the figure O, a cipher. Careful speakers do not replace the word *naught* by *ought*.

faculty.—"A. L. S.," New York City.—Altho the term *faculty* is generally used to denote the members of any one of the learned professions or the teaching staff of a school, it also means, "the whole body of Masters and Doctors, *sometimes including also the students*, in any one of the studies—Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts." This use dates from about 1673.

To use the term *faculty* to denote the students of one of the above-mentioned studies would cause confusion, for the majority of people do not realize that the *faculty* can include the students, and consider it to consist only of the teaching staff.

fall down, to.—"J. F. R.," Long Beach, Calif.—The suggestion that "to fall down" should not be condemned because it is an idiomatic construction applies to a great many other solecisms. The reason for its condemnation is that "to fall down" has an idiomatic meaning which is "to fail in or give up," as an undertaking; in other words, to drop it.

Inasmuch as none of us can fall *up*, "fall down," when it relates to the simple sense of *fall*, as from a height to a lower level, borders on a pleonasm, but the writer of the paragraph referred to had in mind the fact that the form is archaic in our day. The only explanation that a student of the language can give when called upon to explain the use of *down* is the anxiety of the person making use of the word *fall* not to be misunderstood, for *fall* has more senses than *descent*.

finagle.—"S. W.," New York City.—The French *fin aigu* means in English "fine point." The word *finagle* as a verb means "to achieve (one's purpose) or obtain (one's object) by irregular, sly, unfair, deceitful, or other questionable methods; as, 'to *finagle* one's income-tax report.'" See Wright's "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English Terms" for 1886. Also, Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1847: "*Finegue*, to avoid, evade." Among the Scots, one who manipulates anything cleverly or artfully is said to *fewgle* it. *Finagle* is also listed in Edward C. Smith's "Dictionary of American Politics."

ibid.—"N. H.," Arlington, Mass.—This is the abbreviation of the Latin word *ibidem*, pronounced *i-bai'dem*—*i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, and *e* as in *get*. It is defined as: "In the same place: used to save repetition in crediting several quotations from one author." It is also abbreviated *ib.*

in, into.—"K. M. S.," New York City.—*In* and *into* are often confused. *In* denotes position, state, etc.; *into*, tendency, direction, destination, etc.; as, "I threw the stone *into* the water, and it lies *in* the water." "Come *in* the house" is a colloquialism. The correct expression is "Come *into* the house." But, when no object is expressed, we say "come in," "go in." Faith, confidence, trust, and the like are viewed as reaching from the one exercising them, and resting in the one toward whom they are exercised. Hence, we speak of putting confidence *in* one.

judged.—"F. R. S.," Fullerton, Calif.—The sentence you query is an idiomatic use. We say, "A man is *judged* by the company he keeps," when we mean that others *judge* him because of his company, not that his company *judges* him. We also say, "A man is *judged* by the clothes that he wears," altho we do not mean that the clothes do the judging. Grammatically speaking, this is an erroneous use, and we should say, "The neighbors *judge* a family by the house in which it lives"; "People *judge* a man by the company he keeps." But, we spoke long before the grammarians took it upon themselves to regulate the language, and until that time when the English language is as dead as Latin and Greek, it is our privilege to use the idiomatic expressions that are to the language what salt is to food.

kibitzer.—"H. C. C.," Atlanta, Ga.—The word *kibitzer* is defined as: [Jewish Slang.] 1. One who meddles with other persons' affairs; specifically, a person who, altho not a player, makes suggestions and gives gratuitous advice to card-players. 2. A punster." The word is correctly pronounced *kib'i-tzar*—first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*.

lighted, lit.—"M. W. S.," Wildwood, N. J.—*Lit* in the sense of *lighted* is not used by careful speakers. Say, "Who *lighted* the gas?" not "Who *lit* the gas?"

minute.—"C. J. P.," El Paso, Tex.—*Minute*, 60 seconds, is correctly pronounced *min'it*—first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *habit*. In 1798 Jones, a Welshman, and in 1827 Jameson, a Scot, introduced *min'niut*—*i* as in *hit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. *Minute*, as used to describe a tiny particle is pronounced *mi-niut*—*i* as in *habit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. The pronunciation *my-niute'* has made some headway on both sides of the Atlantic since it was introduced by Jameson a century ago.

photomaton.—"P. W. J.," New York City.—The correct pronunciation is *pho''tom'a-ton*—first *o* as in *obey*, second and final *o's* as in *not*, and *a* as in *final*.

poignant.—"C. L. C.," Quantico, Va.—There is no "y" sound in the word *poignant*. It is pronounced *poin'ant*—*oi* as in *oil*, and *a* as in *final*.

profile.—"D. E. S.," Indianapolis, Ind.—The word *profile* is from the French through the Italian, and in both of these languages the *i* has the sound of *ee*. The first pronunciation recorded by every dictionary is the pronunciation preferred by its editor who notes an alternative when there is one, but the alternative is *not* the preferred pronunciation.

pronunciation (family names).—"M. F.," Bayonne, N. J.—The pronunciations of all personal *family* names are arbitrary. One man may call himself *Saint John*, another *Sinjin* or *Sintjin*. So, also, *Saint Lou'iss* or *Saint Lew'is* or *Loee*. There is no arbitrary rule to follow as an inflexible guide.

protogram.—"J. D. W.," Minoolca, Pa.—The word you seek is *protogram*, which is defined as: "A term formed by combining the initial letters of other words, as *Dora*, from *D*efense of the *R*ealm *A*ct."

rain.—"F. A.," Ringgold, Ga.—It does not rain frogs and fish. George W. Stimpson in his book "Nuggets of Knowledge" says: "No popular belief is more firmly fixed than that frogs, small fish, snakes, angleworms, turtles, insects, and other creatures are drawn up into the clouds by the sun and later rained down upon the earth. Any thinking man knows that the sun can pick up small animals and hold them floating in the atmosphere. The presence of such creatures on the ground immediately after a rain is probably due to one of two causes. In the case of frogs, worms, turtles, and insects, they were probably there before the rain and the downpour stimulated them into activity. In the case of fish and other inhabitants of the water, it is possible, according to naturalists, for a waterspout or tornado-like whirlwind to scoop up a pond and its contents, and deposit them at a distant point, just as it will carry pebbles or pieces of wood a long distance. This at least is the conventional theory."

Reverend.—"J. P. M.," Johnstown, Pa.—Every treatise upon good English, correct usage, and etiquette condemns the use of *Reverend* with a family name. So, "Reverend Smith" is a vulgarism due to the fact that certain people considered that the insertion of the word *Mr.* placed the minister above a higher plane than the plain people. The correct way to use *it is with the* prefix *Mr.*—the Reverend *Mr.* Smith or the Reverend John Smith or the Reverend *Mr.* John Smith. If, however, the churchman is a Doctor of Divinity, he becomes the Reverend *Dr.* —— instead of the Reverend *Mr.* ——.

speak.—"Y. S.," Yazoo City, Miss.—We *speak about* or *of* a thing (make it the subject of a remark); *on* a subject; *to* (address) a person; *upon* a subject; *with* a person (converse with him).

susceptible to.—"H. E. B.," New York City.—This form has been in the language for more than a century, particularly when the intention is to convey the meaning "capable of receiving and being affected by." So James Bryce wrote: "*Susceptible to* every transient impression"; Cardinal Francis W. Newman wrote: "Early poets are not *susceptible to* the ridiculous as we are." The Manchester *Guardian*, one of the leading publications of Great Britain, made the following comment: "Stocks, which are quoted from far above their face value, are more *susceptible to* attack," and R. W. Dale, writing of the Commandments, penned: "It was God who made us *susceptible to* hope and to fear."

The word *susceptible* may be construed with *of* or *to*, and either construction is right. Man is *susceptible to* smallpox, even as marble is *susceptible to* high polish.

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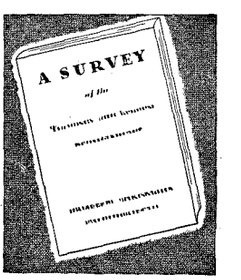

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

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Life of Leisure.—BOOK SALESMAN—"This book will do half your work."

BUSINESS MAN—"Good; I'll take two."—*Successful Farming.*

Bright Beginning.—"Hello, Tom, got a job yet?"

"Yes, I'm selling furniture now."

"Selling much?"

"Only my own, so far."—*Stray Bits.*

To His Caddie—It's Your Guess.—A wise individual has said that to his doctor a man confesses his fears; to his minister, his weaknesses; to his lawyer, his mistakes.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Sunk Without Trace.—When that bride out our way cast her bread upon the water, it went right to the bottom.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Klip Klop.—"I hear that you acted in this last talkie."

"Yes, I was the approaching footsteps."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

There's a Needle in It.—"A Los Angeles woman gets a divorce because her husband called her 'a load of hay.'"

"That's too ticklish a thing to call any one."—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

Beating the Game.—LAWYER—"But, madam, you can not marry again. If you do, your husband has clearly specified that his fortune will go to his cousin."

FAIR CLIENT—"I know that. It's his cousin I'm marrying."—*Boston Transcript.*

May Be Right, at That.—An average wife is one who loves and respects her husband, but still always has a feeling she might have done better.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

How Those Cash Boys Grow!—

In a store for $10 a week
She used to holler, "Cash."
But she waited on a millionaire
And made a dead swell mash.

And you can bet your lucky stars
Bright gems now she doth flash,
For she has not forgotten how
To stand and holler, "Cash."

—*Phil H. Armstrong in the Florida Times-Union.*

He Wins the Thistle.—"What became of that clerk you had here?"

"I had to fire him. A man came with his bride to buy a book for reading on his honeymoon and the stupid assistant offered her 'Travels With a Donkey.'"—*Das Kleine Witzblatt.*

Prepared for the Worst.—"So you use three pairs of glasses, professor?"

"Yes, one pair for long sight, one pair for short sight and the third to look for the other two."—*Troy Times.*

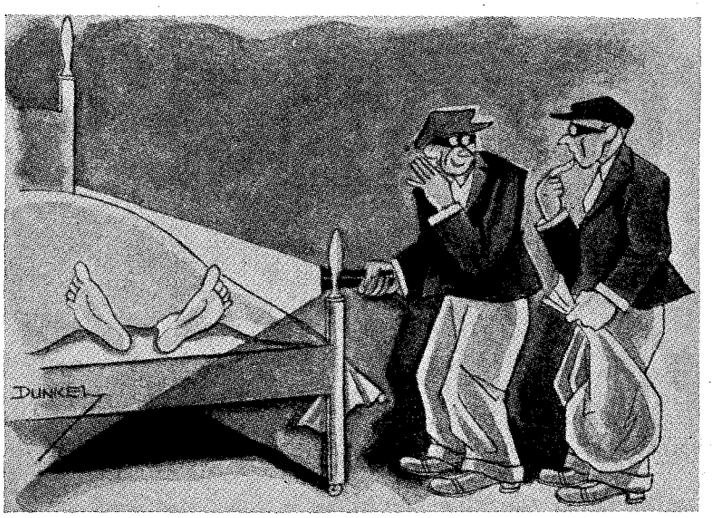
Living Up to the Medicine.—"John, the doctor has ordered me to the seashore."

"Why, you're not run down or tired out, are you?"

"No, but I shall be by the time I get my trunks packed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Compliment for a Lady.—CUSTOMER—"Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I am bringing them back."

STOREKEEPER—"That's all right, madam. You needn't bring them back. Your word is just as good as the apples."—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*



"I'd give anything for a feather right now!"—"Judge."

Some Double the Roles.—It's hard to say which we'd rather not listen to, a man singing his own praises or one telling his troubles.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Horse Before the Cart.—"The doctor says I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage."

"That ought to be easy if you take the voyage first."—*Pathfinder.*

Long Arm of Nemesis.—A New Jersey man boasts of having carried the same umbrella for fifty-two years. However, the man who owns it may catch him yet.—*Detroit News.*

Why Cross a Bridge Before You Come to It?—"Run upstairs and wash your face, darling. I think Grandma wants to take you driving with her."

"Hadn't we better find out for certain, Mummie?"—*London Humorist.*

Ignored the Bar'l.—"Was that man of much assistance in our great political movement?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "He is one of those people who will subscribe to your opinions, but not to your campaign fund."—*Washington Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Do Better Next Time.—Drunken driver misses a judge and gets three months.—*New York Times.*

Human Vacuum-Cleaner.—A southeast girl with a wind velocity of fifty miles an hour was reported to be sweeping Bay St. Louis.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Spry Work.—

BULLETS FLY; TWO
CAUGHT BY POLICE

—*Head-line in the Newark Evening News.*

In Fact, Tres Bon!—The thong at Coney Isan was incease by one ate in the aftenoon when a son was bon to Ms. Maie Amstong.—*Early mail edition of the New York Times.*

Making Dad Hot Under the Collar.—The fathers in the bedding, however, only smoldered.—*New York American.*

Ain't Nature Gettin' Air-Minded!—Flying low along the shore line a huge brown bear stood up, claws raised over his head.—*Ottawa Morning Journal.*

Leisurely Job.—

CORSICANA MURDER
IS NEAR
COMPLETION

—*Dallas Dispatch.*

Keep Cool with Andy.—

MELLON ON ICE

—*Sign in front of a store in St. Paul.*

Softening the Blow.—

CAPONE PLEADS QUILTY

—*Charlottesville (W. Va.) Daily Progress.*

Popular Pastime.—Like most other folks of the county, Robert Bledsoe is enjoying a "vacation" in the Fayette county jail before his return to the Allegheny County workhouse to finish a long term.—*Cornellsville (Pa.) paper.*

Worth a "Wuxtry."—A blue coat, no waistcoat, a blue cravat and white canvas shoes was the informal attire in which President Hoover appeared before a large gathering of newspaper men.—*New York cable in the Peking (China) Leader.*

Amen, Brother!—

THE PUBLISHER'S PRAYER

"Help us, O Lord, from having some error creep into our columns so absurd it will rank reprinting in the 'Slips That Pass in the Night' of THE LITERARY DIGEST."—*Editorial in the Carroll (Ia.) Times.*

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